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Boston Labor Drain Seen; Nazis Halt Goods to Italy; Hard-Coal Dealers Limited

The World's Day—August 12, 1943

Boston: Labor Drain in Nonwar Lines Seen

Accelerated transfer of workers from "less essential" to essential industries and an increased use of part-time workers will be needed to meet the growing labor shortage in the Boston area, James G. Walsh, district superintendent of the United States Employment Service, predicted today. [Page 2.]

Women workers in manufacturing plants in Connecticut increased by nearly 45,000 during the past year, according to a report from the Connecticut State Department of Labor. [Page 4.]

Possibility of a 1½ cent per quart increase in the price of milk to New England consumers loomed today as the result of recommendations made by New England Milk Producers' Advisory Committee. [Page 4.]

In Europe: German Shipments to Italy Halted

German shipments to Italy have been halted, according to a report from the German frontier where it is said that no shipments of any kind from Germany are going across the Italian border.

Sweden's trade with Italy has been cut off by German refusal to transport Swedish goods over German railways, according to an official statement from Stockholm. Principal Swedish shipment to Italy was cellulose for artificial silk which was processed into textiles.

More toys for British children will be forthcoming this Christmas, as the Board of Trade lifts the restrictions of earlier and harder years to permit an increase of 25 per cent in toy production for the Christmas of 1943.

Sept. 3, fourth anniversary of the start of World War II, will be observed in England as "a national day of prayer and dedication," by decree of King George VI.

Washington: Hard-Coal Dealers to Be Limited

Secretary of Interior Ickes said that as a result of production losses due to work stoppages coal dealers will be limited to 90 per cent of "last year's requirements" of anthracite. The Solid Fuels Administrator said work stoppages had resulted in a loss thus far this year of 3,500,000 tons of hard coal and that "we are going to have trouble to supply the demand."

Representative Powers (R) of New Jersey said he was informed that announcement of changes in gasoline rationing regulations for the East, possibly lifting of the pleasure driving ban, will be made by Chester Bowles, General Manager of the Office of Price Administration, Sunday.

A sales tax ought to be adopted by the United States for a two-year experimental period to settle questions in debate, declared Senator Byrd (D) of Virginia.

Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Acts has been urged by Representative Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, to show China how much its stand against Japan has been admired. Hearings have been set for early in the new Congress, before the House Immigration Committee, on measures to admit Chinese immigrants.

William L. Nelson, former Democratic Representative from Missouri, has been named a special assistant to Food Administrator Marvin Jones, to help rebuild the wartime food program. The aim, Mr. Nelson said, is to give "the folks back home more to say about what's to be done."

A postwar shipping committee to develop a program for American shipping has been announced by the Maritime Commission. Howard L. Vickery, a member of the commission, is to serve as committee chairman.

The Pacific War Council, meeting with President Roosevelt, discussed "future strategy," said Dr. A. Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, after the session.

National: Lewis Union Application Passed Along

Re-entry of the United Mine Workers into the American Federation of Labor has been put up to the Annual Convention due in October. The Executive Council, meeting at Chicago, passed along the application of John L. Lewis's union without recommendation—an unusual procedure. The action bars the U. M. W. from taking active part in the convention this year, even if admitted to membership in the A. F. of L. [Page 9.]

"Capt." Eddie Rickenbacker is home again after his third inspection trip to war zones for Secretary of War Stimson. His trip included Russia. A five-man Senatorial Committee meanwhile arrived in North Africa after visiting Britain.

At Red Wing, Minn., Representative August Andresen (R) of Minnesota, said 20 Northwest Senators and Representatives have accepted his call for a conference at Minneapolis next Monday and Tuesday on domestic problems. Farmers, businessmen, and professional men will attend.

Cincinnati Schools would remain closed until Oct. 18 to increase summer working time of some 7,000 essential 'teen-age war workers, under plans being considered. A six-day school week would also be adopted.

With 93 pumps working at an accelerated rate, the degree of the angle of the list of the hull of the former French liner Normandie has been reduced to 36.55 degrees.

Americas: Argentinas Corn Crop Below Normal

Argentina's corn crop will be only about a fourth of last year's, the Rural Economy Administration estimates in Buenos Aires. The figures are 1,943,184 tons against more than 9,000,000 tons in 1942.

A crusading anti-Nazi official of Argentina, Federal Judge Ramon F. Vasquez, has resigned with no other explanation than that the Minister of Justice would know the reason. In 1941 he led raids on Nazi organizations when serving as judicial investigator co-operating with a Chamber of Deputies committee.

People: U. S. Envoy Visits Spanish Minister?

Carlton J. H. Hayes, United States Ambassador in Madrid, has left by plane for San Sebastian on the Spanish north coast where Foreign Minister Court Francisco Gomez Jordana has established a summer foreign office.

Eric Johnson, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has arrived in Britain where he will study British industry and confer with officials on close postwar collaboration between Britain and the United States.

Brig. Gen. Henri Jacomy, newly appointed Commander of the French Antilles and Guiana, is on his way to Washington for a series of conferences. General Jacomy served in Africa under Generals Giraud and de Gaulle.

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 8:51 p. m.; ends Friday at 5:17 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 8:50 p. m.; ends Saturday at 5:16 a. m.

Judge Saves Towels And Family Dishes

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—William H. Boulton, appearing before Judge Francis Borelli Aug. 11 on a disorderly conduct charge made by his wife, explained:

"It all started over the dishes. I tried to get her to wash the pots and pans last because I wipe the dishes and when you wipe pots first they ruin the towels."

The Judge dismissed the case. "Go home," he told Mr. Boulton. "You wash the dishes and let her wipe them." The Boultons smiled and departed arm in arm.

Weather Report
Moderately Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Teen-Age Girl Declared Well Within Bounds

Bay State survey reports juvenile delinquency is up very little despite war conditions.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The teen-age-girl problem in Massachusetts has been greatly overemphasized and juvenile delinquency in general has not increased alarmingly despite the disquieting conditions imposed by the war, it was authoritatively disclosed today.

A survey prepared by the State Department of Public Safety and submitted to Governor Saltonstall arrived at the conclusion that teen-age girls have not been involved in an increasingly large number of reportable crimes and that juvenile-delinquency court appearances have increased only 1 per cent in Massachusetts.

The report to the Governor, however, was not an attempt to whitewash the situation.

"There is a juvenile-delinquency problem in Massachusetts, but it is not of recent origin and it has not suddenly developed to alarming proportions," the report stated.

Chronic Problem

This is the conviction of a large number of social workers and State and police officials, who point out that juvenile delinquency is a chronic problem. An average of 6,000 juvenile cases a year gives some measure of the seriousness of the matter.

What Massachusetts has experienced, a leading social worker said, is a slightly more than normal number of young offenders. "If the concern aroused by lurid but unfounded tales of youth unrestrained serves to call attention to the chronic nature of the problem some good may come of all this," he said.

The survey was prepared for the Governor as a preliminary to the recent State House meeting of law-enforcement officers under the police-mobilization plan to meet problems rising out of the war and was made public today for the first time.

'Loose Talk' Charged

Substantiating the findings of the report, one of the best-informed sources in the State on juveniles charged that "loose talk" and "a sensational press" had caused a serious misconception of the extent of the problem in Massachusetts.

According to the survey in Boston, the State's largest City, juvenile delinquency has not skyrocketed, despite charges made in a current picture magazine of national circulation.

Sources close to the Boston Committee on Public Safety indicated today that a comprehensive report of that organization's Committee on Social Protective

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U. S. Bombers Raid Isles Off Japan; Churchill on Visit to Niagara Falls; U.S. Cost of Living Inches Downward

OPA drive to cut prices results in 1 per cent drop from May 15 for city workers.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Believe it or not, the cost of living is coming down.

It dipped 1 per cent in two months between May 15 and July 15 for city workers.

That is not much, but the trend is important because it comes as a result of a concentrated OPA drive to cut prices back to their Sept. 15, 1942, level. Bureau of Labor statistics figures showed the cost of living on July 15 still was about 5 per cent above this level, the goal set in President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order.

Two main factors in the .8 per cent drop in the cost of living reported by the Bureau from mid-June to mid-July were the Government-ordered roll-back in meat prices and a seasonal decline in the price of vegetables, helped on by Victory Gardens.

Labor Threat

The relatively small decline in two summer months when food production increases seasonally has led Government inflation fighters to wonder if the Sept. 15, 1942, level can be attained in time to ward off labor's threatened demands for wage increases.

Administration planners more and more are coming to rely on a more radical method of cutting back prices, hinted at by President Roosevelt some weeks ago.

The method, already in use in Britain and on a minor scale in this country, involves Government buying of entire crops and resale at a loss where necessary to support prices to encourage production and yet keep the selling price at OPA ceiling levels. The losses would be paid for out of the $1,000,000,000 food administrators are contemplating asking from Congress.

Recommendations for Congress

Recommendations for the new program involving record crops needed to feed military forces of the United Nations and civilian populations in the United States and in liberated nations now are being drawn up in preparation for the return of Congress next month.

One of the big items in the June-July drop in the cost of living was the 10 per cent-subsidized roll-back on meat that went into effect on June 21. By July 15, this had resulted in a 8½ per cent drop

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Difficult road to peace seen in Britain while Russians hold aloof from Allied talks.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain left today for an unannounced destination after viewing Niagara Falls.

Mr. Churchill crossed to the American side of the Niagara River after an hour-and-a-half sightseeing trip on the Canadian side of the falls.

He was accompanied by his daughter, Subaltern Mary Churchill of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, and a large party.

Asked if he had seen the falls before, Mr. Churchill replied, "I saw the falls before you were born," and explained he first visited the scenic site in 1900.

Asked if the falls looked the same, Mr. Churchill asserted: "Well, the principle remains the same. The water still keeps falling over."

Before boarding his train on the American side, the Prime Minister gave the "V" salute.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 12—Few better indications of the fullest confidence in speedy Allied victory but increasing concern for proper preparations to win the peace than the extent to which some sections of the public press here are using the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting to emphasize the necessity of closer understanding between Britain and the United States on one side and particularly Russia and other United Nations on the other.

While it naturally is concluded that important military decisions will result from the meeting and that without military victory the finest peace plans are valueless, nevertheless there also is strong feeling in some quarters that unless more is done in the near future to reach a genuine and well-based understanding among the United States, Britain, and Russia on essential issues, the road to peace may be harder than that through the war.

As is often the case with popular demands in wartime, some of those for a second front come from persons who are carried away emotionally by a desire to help Russia because of its tremendous sacrifices, but are persons who ignore the technical problems involved or are incapable of proper judgment. Regarding the military issue, the great majority of the population now is probably content to leave the decisions to competent authorities in view of the North African and Sicilian successes.

Unity of Purpose Needed

On the other hand, anxiety continues lest the three great Allies should not be in step on vital matters essential not only for war but for peace. Hence it would have

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Pincers Close on Kharkov

Close-up of the district around Kharkov, showing by white arrows the main points of Russian pressure against the great steel city of Ukraine, now encircled all but 30 or 40 miles.

1,421 Planes Lost by Axis In Sicily to 181 by Allies

By R. Mailliard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UNITED STATES FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 12—The Axis lost 1,421 aircraft compared with the Allies' 181 as a result of the Allied invasion of Sicily which in the first month of operations has wrested from the Axis all but a small area in the northeastern corner of the Island.

Careful court has shown that 999 of these planes—including 234 Messerschmitt 109-type fighters—fell into Allied hands on captured Sicilian air fields. The remaining 422 were destroyed in combat.

These facts alone go a long way toward explaining the satisfactory progress of the land campaign during the past four weeks in which some 125,000 Axis troops were taken prisoner while the United States Seventh Army was advancing about 120 miles and the Eighth Army about 80 miles toward the Italian mainland.

Italy Visible

Italy itself now is visible to Allied advanced elements on the slopes of Mt. Etna, Europe's largest active volcano. This formed a vital part of the Axis defense line penetrated by the American and British advancing toward Randazzo.

The defenders now have fallen back to a line little more than 50 miles long, which represents the southerly limit of their "last-ditch" position. These Axis troops are being heavily pounded from the air and on the flanks from the sea as the Allied invaders continue to push on over most difficult terrain.

Operations in Sicily have progressed a good deal faster and far less expensively than Allied planners anticipated.

Preinvasion Bombing

They actually began several weeks before the troop-carrying armada began to converge upon the largest Island in the Mediterranean. In the preinvasion period, Allied air forces pounded Sicily's ports, air fields, railroads, and

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

American troops land behind Axis lines in Sicily—Russians press nearer to Kharkov.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

New developments in the Pacific were indicated in a broadcast announcement from Tokyo that American planes from Attu had bombed Paramushiro in the northern Kurile Islands of Japan. The Christian Science Monitor's recordings also show a further announcement of a bomber attack on the Japanese base of Tsu Island in the channel between Korea and Honshu, the main island of the Japanese Archipelago.

The latter of the bombings, which still have to be confirmed by Washington, presumably would be undertaken by airmen based on the Chinese mainland, since the trip from Attu would be at least 2,000 miles each way.

While the fall of Kharkov was expected at any moment, American troops in Sicily have brought off another of those daring feats of landing attack which they executed so successfully two days ago at San Agato.

This method of attack is to land behind enemy lines with the hope of trapping the Nazi forces and then joining up as quickly as possible with the main force. The landing point on this occasion was 40 miles west of Messina on the Nazo River, east of Cape Orlando, and controlling the one good road across the Messina triangle.

The force appears not to have had the advantage of so complete a surprise as it had in the San Agata exploit, although the loading up of the ships and the landing itself was all operated within one day. But the Germans seemed to have been prepared and were reported making heavy counterattacks. No report of the landing party joining their comrades has been received. Presumably, in any event, they are having strong support from powerful naval units operating freely along the coast.

Elsewhere in Sicily, the British are within shelling distance of the Germans' central stronghold of Randazzo—a township that the Allies have bombed repeatedly. The Germans, however, have burrowed underground and still were holding out there.

On the east coast, General Montgomery's men continue their advance toward the port of Taormina and the terminus of the cross-country road connecting with the north coast. They were reported 10 miles from Taormina.

In Russia, the Red Army, in a rapid stroke, has driven right across the Kharkov-Poltava railroad, the westernmost of three railways leading out of Kharkov. This attack, which brought the Russians to Vodyanaya, 40 miles west of the great Ukrainian steel center, reduces the Nazi defenders of the city to two railroads running southward to Krasnograd and the Crimea, respectively.

Since the Russians have come within 7½ miles of Kharkov on the north and have encircled the city all but 30 to 40 miles, it becomes a question whether the Germans can make good their escape.

Following the Foch tactics of 1918, Stalin is delivering one blow after another at different points, allowing the Germans no opportunity to bring up reserves.

Gas Shortage Only Temporary, Ickes Says Assuring East More

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—The present tight gasoline situation on the East Coast is only temporary, and will not interfere with long-range plans to achieve more equitable distribution of gasoline between the East and the West, Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, said today.

The Administrator blamed the 500,000-barrel shortage on damage done to Gulf Coast oil installations by a recent hurricane rather than to reported attempts of oil companies to keep gasoline in the Middle West.

No Tankers Available

Mr. Ickes said he didn't believe charges that oil companies are deliberately withholding gasoline from the East in order to build up Midwest supplies.

The recent decrease in Eastern supplies was described by Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Administrator, as "considerable but not alarming."

Proposals that oil be brought to the United States from Venezuela to relieve the East Coast shortage was described by Mr. Ickes as unfeasible because all the oil tankers available are needed to carry fuel to war fronts at the present time.

Mr. Ickes indicated that he has turned over to the OPA estimates of oil supplies on which it will base rations for next quarter, but he refused to discuss the lifting of the pleasure ban promised by OPA.

"I can't discuss the pleasure driving ban, if any," he told his press conference.

Shortage on Hard Coal

The East Coast shortage has developed despite the fact that the new "Big Inch" pipe line from Longview, Texas, started unloading oil in Bayway, N. J., and Marcus Hook, Pa., yesterday. It took the oil nearly three weeks to travel from Texas to the East Coast. From now on there will be a continual flow increasing to 300,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Ickes admitted that the nation is in a "tight spot" on anthracite, with deliveries to retailers now limited to 90 per cent of requirements, but expressed hope that the shortage would be met without rationing through an intensive conservation campaign to be waged by the Government.

The nation lost 3,500,000 tons of anthracite through labor suspensions in May, June and July, Mr. Ickes said.

Refusing to comment on the OPA Labor Policy Committee's charge that the oil industry is trying to "steal" millions from consumers in Mr. Ickes' proposal for a 35 cents a barrel increase in crude oil prices, the Administrator admitted he had received another letter from Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, turning down his recommendation. The decision on the price increase, said by Mr. Ickes to be needed to encourage production of more oil now is in the hands of Fred Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization.

If They Match Nails, Tomatoes Are Ripe

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 12 (AP)—Tomato pickers in Indiana—foremost tomato canning state in the nation—now have the answer on how to judge a ripe tomato at their fingertips.

Roscoe Fraser, Purdue University tomato specialist, proposed that tomato pickers manicure their fingertips with a shade of polish like that of a ripe tomato and comparison would provide the answer.

Mr. Fraser said adoption of the practice would eliminate the former custom of carrying cumbersome color charts in the fields—as well as giving feminine pickers an excuse to have fashionable nails.

Japan Makes Peace Feelers to China

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, Aug. 12—Japan's deep concern over coming United Nations' offensives in the Far East as well as the importance of China's "holding war" is indicated by three separate Japanese peace feelers which have been reported as extended to China within the past two months. They are said to have offered China terms which were unthinkable one year ago. These Japanese feelers, it is understood here, offered:

1. A complete Japanese military withdrawal from China proper. This would not mean Japan's disappearance from the Asiatic continent. But it would mean Japan's evacuation of Peiping and withdrawal North of the Great Wall.

2. Dissolution of the Puppet government of China, which under the sponsorship of Japan, maintains a "Capital" at Nanking, and a regime headed by Wang Ching-wei.

Opinions Change

Such offers show the full measure in which Japanese leaders have radically changed their opinion in regard to the Far Eastern military political setup.

In 1938, Premie Prince Fumimaro Konoye was declaring that Japan must have economic rights throughout China and that Japanese garrisons would protect Japan's rights. Japanese leaders then contemptously declared Chiang Kai-shek's forces would soon be destroyed.

Today Japanese leaders realize China constitutes the greatest obstacle to rendering the "co-prosperity sphere" impregnable.

During recent months the Japanese have unleashed anti-foreign campaigns throughout the occupied territories. These peoples were told that only a Japanese victory would secure freedom for Asiatics. Simultaneously Premier Hideki Tojo promised the conquered territories independence — which Burma has already attained, at least on paper.

Reliable reports from the Philippines, and Dutch East Indies are difficult to obtain, but educated Burmans who recently escaped from occupied Burma said the Japanese are doing their utmost to please the Burmese masses.

Natives Bought

Thus the Japanese, for one year, remitted all land taxes which formerly was a major cause of dissatisfaction throughout Burma. The escapees said this and other Japanese measures greatly impressed the ignorant Burmans who are co-operating closer with the Japanese than previously with the British.

There is reason to believe that the Japanese, with a certain amount of success, have similarly sought co-operation of natives of other occupied regions, thus greatly diminishing the burden of defending the "co-prosperity sphere" since the loyal natives are formed into self-defense armies which today are reported to number over 500,000 and which undoubtedly will prove valuable when the United Nations' offensives begin.

Besides paper propaganda such as relinquishment of unequal treaties and rights for the negotiation of an "equal" treaty from the Puppet Wang Ching-wei Government, the Japanese also have made efforts such as giving Chinese business opportunity to develop trade industries, have offered gratis education to numerous Chinese youngsters, and paid the puppet troops fairly well.

But the Chinese-occupied territories have cold-shouldered these approaches and have continued to uphold Chiang Kai-shek, their leader.

Peace with China would release 1,000,000 Japanese troops, hundreds of planes from China and would eliminate the danger of air bases in Central China from which Japan could be bombed.

China's leaders are not fooled by Japan's recent peace offers and emphasize "China will under no circumstances consider such offers. China will continue to stand by her Allies."

An Appeal From China

By the Associated Press

Chungking, Aug. 12

The Chinese press urged today that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill give full attention to strategy against Japan in their impending conference, and particularly to strengthening the Chinese offensive front.

"The duration of the war will be lengthened if an offensive cannot be launched on the Chinese Front at the same time as offensives get under way on the other fronts," declared the Army mouthpiece, Sao Tang-pao.

Japan:
Kuriles Bombed By U. S. Planes

American planes attacked the "northern section" of the Kurile Island chain some 1,200 miles northeast of Tokyo, the Japanese Radio reported, warning that "fur-

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Boston Labor Drain Seen Coming to Nonwar Lines

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Many more persons are going to have to enter essential industries in this area in the next few months if Boston is to solve its labor requirements, according to James G. Walsh, district superintendent of the United States Employment Service.

Because Boston has long been a distributive and commercial rather than a manufacturing center, more young persons naturally have gone into mercantile rather than manufacturing industries, but now they will have to come out, he commented today. "Essential industries are suffering from a lack of persons coming out of the mercantile industries, which have been classified as 'less essential,'" he said.

Mr. Walsh believes that the rapidly growing shortage can be solved to some extent by part-time labor. In fact, within the past few weeks, his office has placed a number of men on split-shifts. This solved a welding bottleneck in one plant. A welder had requested the U. S. E. S. for a statement of availability to work four additional hours a day in another plant, and the U. S. E. S. encouraged him to bring others.

Problems in Part Time

But the part-time and split-shift solution requires two things before it can be applied to any great extent, Mr. Walsh explained. Employers must be educated to its possibilities. The U. S. E. S. must have a large number of available part-time workers listed on its registry.

As the labor market gets tighter, he said, Greater Boston employers will be more willing to try this and other devices which are being utilized in different areas. He cited the North Adams area as an example of what can be done with part-time work when employers are up against it and the community is alive to the need of offering its services.

North Adams' Example

One of the principal plants in North Adams had arrived at the point of having to decide whether it could get a sufficient supply of labor there or whether it would have to move to a larger community. Realizing what the plant's removal would mean in the way of unemployment, the city officials, various religious groups, and the women's clubs put on their hats, related Mr. Walsh, and went out and enlisted the necessary workers.

As a result, 57 per cent of the women in North Adams are now in war industry. Some of them work only two hours a day, but local plants are willing to use them as long as they can arrange with other women to fill their shift and so long as they can be counted on for those two hours.

Granted that it is easier in a small community such as North Adams to arouse the citizenry to the need and to work out the solution on a neighborhood basis, Mr. Walsh believes a similar solution could be applied in a metropolitan area such as Boston, if the U. S. E. S. could get enough persons to register that they are willing to take part-time work.

"If we had the workers to call upon, then we could sell the employer two or three persons instead of one to fill his shift," he explained. "We could probably take care of 3,000 part-time workers right now if we could get them properly teamed up to fill the shifts," he concluded.

Religion Held Only Sure Cure For Inebriates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 12—Religion is the only cure for the drunkard known to the Salvation Army, Envoy J. Stanley Sheppard, Director of the Men's Prison Bureau of the Salvation Army at New York City, told the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University.

"Deliverance by an Almighty Hand," Envoy Sheppard observed, "recalls what Warden Lawes of Sing Sing Prison once said to me when we were discussing the worst of men, 'My conception of religion is that no life is beyond the power to heal.'"

Taking a typical case of the work of the Army in reclaiming drunkards, he related the story of Tom Crocker of Detroit.

"Tom was as miserable a creature as ever walked into an Army meeting when he first entered the Detroit Bowery Hall of the Salvation Army," he said. "His clothes were in rags, his knees full of holes which he had tried to close up with large safety pins, and believe it or not, the seat of his trousers was held together with pieces of wire. He was dirty, vermin ridden, homeless and friendless.

Has Place of Trust Now

"One of the Army's great teachings from the Bible, offered to all men everywhere, is 'Man's extremity is God's opportunity.' Crocker, in his extremity, found God at the simple altar of that Bowery Corps and his life was so completely changed that he immediately went to work right there in the Corps and today, after four years of struggle, hard work, constant prayer, study and perseverance, he is the officer in charge of the Bowery Corps of the Salvation Army in Detroit, where he was converted.

"I cannot close this story without some professional testimony from a medical doctor who knew and treated Crocker for many years. The following excerpts are from a letter of Dr. Frank W. Stafford of Detroit, Michigan.

"I have known Thomas Crocker for 20 years and in that time have seen him lose one good job after another through drink and narcotics. I hospitalized him no less than 10 times and did everything possible to cure him of those habits. I gave him up as an incurable. As I see him now, I can't believe it is the same man. He says it is the power of God, and who am I to doubt it? I only know that after medical science and all other methods had failed, something had made him a completely changed man. I make this statement thinking that perhaps it may help someone else who is considered hopeless.'"

Tenets "Army" Follows

Basic tenets of the Salvation Army in the handling of alcoholics were outlined by the head of the prison work in Army's eastern territory. "Wrapped up in these tenets," Envoy Sheppard said, "are to be found the guides which our history has proven will produce success when we have the complete co-operation of the alcoholic." He thus named them:

"The drunkard must realize that he is unable to control his alcohol habit and therefore his life inevitably becomes completely disorganized.

"He must acknowledge that only God, his Creator, can re-create him as a decent man.

"He must definitely decide to let God rule his life and live according to His will.

"He must be made to realize that alcohol is only a symptom of far greater defects in this thinking and living and must recognize that the best use of every talent he possenses is invariably curtailed by his enslavement to alcohol.

"We insist he shall make a public confession to God and before his fellows, of his wrongs of the past, by coming to the penitent form or altar.

"He must be ready and willing to let God save his soul, his body and his mind and ask for divine help for the future.

"After acknowledging his sins, and shortcomings, to God, he is encouraged to go further by making restitution, in any form whatsoever to any and all whom he may have willfully and knowingly wronged in the past.

"Realize that as we are human we shall continue to err and make mistakes. He is counseled that no advance is made by covering up a mistake but rather admit it and profit by the experience.

"That as through prayer and forgiveness he found God and deliverance, so through lack of prayerful contact with God and a constant and daily endeavor to know God's will, he can lose his freedom in every respect.

"Finally he is told that God has no place in the divine plan for selfish or lazy Christians. He must work, not only for his own salvation but work even harder to help affect the salvation of others like himself. The Salvation Army is insistent that the personal touch and personal example are the most effective and vital forces in applying the principles of Christianity."

Suspension of Year's Business In Sugar Asked in Grocer's Case

Suspension of the right of doing business in sugar for one year, and for two months in handling processed foods, was recommended against the New Bedford wholesale grocery concern of Laurans Brothers, Inc., today by John J. Galgay, enforcement attorney for the Office of Price Administration.

The recommendation was made to Arthur L. Brown, OPA Hearing Commissioner at a hearing in the Federal Building, Boston, concerning charges by the OPA that the company was short a total of 105,000 pounds of sugar or its equivalent in "ration currency."

William Laurans, vice-president of the company, who is connected with the wholesale foods division of the OPA in Washington, where he has charge of inventories of canned and processed foods at a salary of $4,600 a year, left Boston today by air to return to his duties in Washington, following the Boston hearing.

At least 50,000 pounds of sugar were sold without receiving ration certificates, Mr. Galgay told Commissioner Brown today. In recommending the suspension of the right to do business, he charged the company with neglect and "wanton disregard of rationing orders."

John E. Peaks, attorney for the respondent, said that the ration program cannot operate on the basis laid down for it. "If the OPA wants to set up a regime which every time I open by eyes I will violate some minor regulation, they can do it," he said. "But it is not in the Bill of Rights. The purpose of all rationing laws is to protect the use and sale of commodities which are scarce or badly needed to assure fair distribution," he said. "It is not the intent of the law to punish persons for noncompliance where compliance is almost impossible."

Mr. Peaks pointed out that he was not asking "a bit of favor" for Mr. Laurans because of his OPA position. Mr. Laurans explained that the rationing of employees was largely responsible, Mr. Peaks stated in summing up his case. The absence of Mr. Laurans in Washington for 10 months at a time when he was needed to conduct his own business resulted in his business suffering, declared Mr. Peaks.

"I don't believe that my Government wants to come in here and penalize that man or that business," said Mr. Peaks. "If so, the breakdown of the OPA will be much worse than it is. We are still in this country where all men are entitled to fair dealing by their Government."

Commissioner Brown took the case under advisement and a decision will be made shortly in the State OPA office.

14 New Englanders On Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The names of 14 New Englanders were included in a list of 83 United States soldiers killed in action, the War Department has announced.

The announcement includes casualties in the Aleutian, European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders:

Aleutian Area

Massachusetts

Poynter, Second Lieutenant Edward P.—Mrs. Elsie P. Poynter, mother, Andover.

European Area

Connecticut

Goodale, Private Charles W.—Mrs. Mary W. Goodale, mother, Wethersfield.

Maine

Mingo, Second Lieutenant Ralph—Mrs. Thirsa H. Mingo, wife, Dixfield.

Massachusetts

Cohen, Private Robert—Mrs. Rose Cohen, mother, Brookline.

Garrity, Private Harry J. J.—Mrs. Ann Garrity, wife, Revere.

Rhode Island

Richardson, Private Orton S., Jr.—Mrs. Ethel Larkham, mother, Providence.

Middle East Area

Rhode Island

Musco, Staff Sergeant Gelrome—Mrs. Anna Musco, mother, Providence.

Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Babbitt, Technician Fifth Grade David S.—Mrs. Rebecca Babbitt, mother, Worcester.

New Hampshire

Boivin, Private First Class Philip C.—Mrs. Mary A. Boivin, mother, Lebanon.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Mastronardi, Corporal Peter J.—Mrs. Mary Mastronardi, mother, Hartford.

Sincko, Technician Fourth Grade Joseph—Mrs. Eva Sincko, mother, New Britain.

Maine

Smart, Private George E.—Miss Isabelle M. Smart, sister, Phippsburg.

Massachusetts

Murray, Corporal Dennis—John T. Murray, father, Dorchester.

Vermont

Renault, Private First Class Albert P.—Mrs. Semion M. Renault, mother, Barton.

NEW P.M. FLIGHT TO PORTLAND

Now you can leave Boston at 5:30 P.M. and arrive in Portland 43 minutes later. The cost: Only $5.80. Travel this cool, clean, quick way in big, roomy 21-passenger Douglas planes. Stewardess Service. Also, convenient schedules to Bangor, Presque Isle, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

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NORTHEAST AIRLINES

"I don't know how Mother finds anything in this refrigerator. She has everything piled in here but the dining room table."

Boston Edison Company says ... overcrowding decreases the efficiency of refrigeration units. Overcrowding keeps the motor running too long and prevents proper circulation.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

New England Produces Many Gas Masks

Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement Service

Teen-Age Girl Reported Well Within Bounds

Continued from Page 1

Measures shortly would be made proving that the City's juvenile population is very much within bounds. This will be the second report made by the Committee. The first, completed in March of last year, was not made public.

Charges made by the national magazine that there has been a 40 per cent increase in the number of girls brought before the Boston Juvenile Court and a 200 per cent increase in teen-age-girl sex offenses were termed today by a court spokesman as "considerably exaggerated."

Actual figures compiled by the Probation Department of the Court show that in the first six months of 1943, 105 teen-age girls were brought before the juvenile court. This compares with 143 for the entire year of 1942 and 82 for the twelve-month period in 1941.

As to sex offenders in the teen-age-girl group, there were three in the first three months of 1943 as compared with five for the whole of 1942 and nine for 1941.

Close to Night Life

Although these figures show an increased rate of teen-age offenders, the court official pointed out that they presented a distorted view of the over-all situation in the City and the State. The Boston Juvenile Court is in close proximity to Scollay Square, the Common, and the night-life district and therefore gets the bulk of cases up in the City.

In 1942, when the impact of the war had made itself felt throughout the Commonwealth, best available statistics disclosed only a 1 per cent rise in juvenile delinquency over 1941. This was from the annual report of the Administrative Committee of the District Courts. The annual reports of this body show a downward trend of juvenile offenders in Massachusettes of 38.6 per cent in the 10 years immediately preceding the war.

Although much emphasis has been placed on the morals side of the teen-age-girl problem, with a general conception that large numbers of these youngsters have become uniform chasers, the survey gives little weight to such claims.

No Cause Seen for Alarm

Joseph J. Kelleher, until recently the field supervisor of the New England District of the Federal Security Agency, flatly stated that there is no cause for public alarm over teen-age girls. Mr. Kelleher's work has put him into close contact with social agencies, police chiefs, and medical officers of the armed forces in this area.

Army and Navy medical officers who appeared at the meeting of police officials at the State House last month agreed that the teen-age girl presented no problem to the military and naval officials in New England, whose main concern is the control of venereal disease.

Investigators of the American Social Hygiene Association, who recently made a survey of vice conditions in New Bedford, Fall River, Boston, and Taunton reported sporadic activities on the part of a few professionals but made no mention of teen-age girls.

Despite the volume of evidence, some workers in the juvenile field and others interested in social problems have not accepted the conclusions that the juvenile problem is only a little worse than normal, the Department of Public Safety report to the Governor points out. These sources, the report said, deny the accuracy of the available statistics used and state that the figures are contrary to their personal knowledge and experience.

United States Signal Corps

Top — Women assembling masks at Firestone plant in Fall River, while uniformed inspector for Army Chemical Warfare Service hovers with an eagle eye. Lower—Col. S. E. Whitesides, Jr., Commanding Officer of the Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District.

Intrepid Pilot To Tell About Air Bombings

Capt. Arthur Stavely, who is aiding the New England Aviation Cadet Committee and the Civil Air Patrol to recruit pilots, navigators, and bombardiers for the Air Force, today belongs to that small group which knows what Mark Twain meant when he said that "reports of my passing were grossly exaggerated."

For this former bomber pilot and former resident of Milton and West Roxbury was once reported in a fatal plane crash, and nearly a month passed before Captain Stavely was able to "set accounts straight."

He is scheduled to speak Saturday at an Air Show to be held at the Logan Airport, East Boston, under the auspices of the Army, the Civil Air Patrol, and the New England Aviation Committee.

Crop Growth Good In Most Sections

Lack of rain in Rhode Island is seriously affecting crops and vegetation and large scale irrigation is being restorted to, according to the weekly climate and crop summary for the New England area issued yesterday and covering the week of Aug. 10.

The Weather Bureau points out that while heavy rains fell over interior portions of New England during the week very little fell over Rhode Island, Eastern Massachusetts, and the south coast.

Tin-Can Calls Aug. 15 to 19 In Boston Area

In the midst of the current drive for waste paper, the War Production Board's Salvage Division today asked all housewives to remember that next week the regular August tin-can collections will be taken in the Greater Boston area and on Cape Cod.

Tin is just as vitally needed now as when the collections were inaugurated a year ago, the WPB emphasized. July collections have not been officially checked by the Government and detinning plant officials as yet, but in the past 11 months, Massachusetts housewives have contributed the splendid total of 7,443 gross tons to the war effort.

At the same time, the WPB urged the saving of all kinds of waste paper—wrapping paper, newspapers and especially cardboard cartons and boxes. A system of collection of the waste paper is being worked out, and will be announced later, WPB said.

Tin-can collections will be made from Monday through Friday in Boston and the Newtons, next week, and during the entire week in Belmont, Chelsea and Revere. Friday and Saturday collections will be made on the Cape from Plymouth to Provincetown and summer visitors there are asked especially to note the collection days in their communities and to have the cans ready for collection the night before.

The collection days follow:

Monday, Aug. 16—Wards 1 to 5 in Boston; Belmont, Brockton, Chelsea, Newton. Wards 1 and 2 in Quincy; Randolph, Revere, Waltham, Precincts 1, 2, 3 in Watertown; Weston.

Tuesday, Aug. 17—Wards 6 to 10 in Boston; Belmont, Chelsea, Malden, Newton. Wards 3 and 4 in Quincy; Revere, Wakefield, Waltham, Precincts 4, 5, 6 in Watertown, Winthrop.

Wednesday, Aug. 18—Wards 11 to 14 in Boston; Belmont, Chelsea, Malden, Newton, Wards 5 and 6 in Quincy; Revere, Wakefield, Waltham, Precincts 7, 8, 9 in Watertown; Winchester.

Thursday, Aug. 19—Wards 15 to 18 in Boston; Belmont, Chelsea, Hingham, Hull, Medford, Newton, Revere, Precinct 10 in Watertown, Winchester.

Friday, Aug. 20—Wards 19 to 22 in Boston; Belmont, Chelsea, Everett, Newton, Revere and the following towns in the Plymouth and Cape areas: Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Carver, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Hanson, Halifax, Harwich, Hyannis, Kingston, Marshfield, Orleans, Plymouth, Pembroke, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet, Wareham and Yarmouth.

Saturday, Aug. 21—Belmont, Chelsea, Revere, Woburn, Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Carver, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Hanson, Halifax, Harwich, Hyannis, Kingston, Marshfield, Orleans, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wareham, Wellfleet and Yarmouth.

Fall River Plant's Fete Tied to Chemical Warfare

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Army Day" today at the Firestone Rubber & Latex Products Company plant, Fall River, compliments the Chemical Warfare Service, the "little giant" of the nation's armed services.

The plant is one of the largest gas-mask assemblers in the nation and its mask division comes under the guidance of the Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District, which obtains offensive and defensive materials from more than 100 plants in New England.

Small in comparison with other branches of the Army, C. W. S. may hold the final decision in defense against gas attack or in offense through use of gas, flame, or smoke, according to information in the office of Col. S. E. Whitesides, Jr., Boston District head.

Already flame and smoke are being widely used by American and other allied forces on the fighting fronts. Gas has not yet been used by the Allies in this war, it was pointed out for reporters, but there are instances reported in the two wars in which the nation's enemies have used gas.

Reference in this war has been made to the reported use by the Japanese against Chinese in a small area.

In World War I, the Allies retaliated with gas attacks after the Germans first used it.

Preparations have convinced C. W. S. executives that C. W. S. "can rule the battle, if it becomes necessary to substantiate the President of the United States in his warning to the Axis Powers that the forces of the United States Army will retaliate many times fold if gas warfare is used," Colonel Whitesides' office pointed out.

At Firestone, where "Army Day" was arranged as part of the Army's program for industrial incentive, a great portion of the plant's production is on C. W. S. work—the masks for both military and civilian defense.

One of the largest component-parts makers for masks is the Acushnet Process Company, New Bedford, which supplies assembly plants for the final putting together of the mask.

Because of the different types of gas, different safeguards have been devised, it was pointed out, for men as well as equipment.

Battle uses of gas, Colonel Whitesides' staff explained, are as yet little known among civilians. On the offensive, it was explained, an army would precede its land attack by spewing nonpersistent agents: those agents which, by rapid action, take the enemy by surprise and produce casualties in sufficient numbers to disorganize their forces for the attack following in but a few minutes.

These agents include phosgene, chlorine, and chloropicrin, whose effectiveness lingers no more than 10 minutes, it was explained.

On the defensive, vesicant or burning agents, such as lewisite or mustard, and "equally as effective in delaying an enemy advance as barbed-wire entanglements covered by machinegun fire," C. W. S. officers believe.

Other Kinds of Gases

Other major classifications of gases are those for screening and those for lighting fires.

White phosphorous is used for screening, while magnesium so far has been the best incendiary, it has been found.

"With the development of flame throwers, various types of incendiary bombs and devices such as the 'Molotov cocktail,' both civilians as well as the armed services must be ready to stand a trial by fire," an officer observed.

"Flame can be used to good advantage in almost any situation, as proof of this, we have the capture of the Belgian stronghold, Fort Eben Emael by the Nazis due primarily to their use of flame throwers in routing the defenders from their pillboxes. We have, too, figures which show that in the Battle of Britain, for every ton of steel destroyed in the City of London by high explosives, there were 17 tons irreparably damaged by incendiary bombs.

"Smoke, too, has come into its own in this war. Formerly, it had been used primarily as a defensive weapon. Today its use in offensive situations is considered as almost unlimited. It is used in landing operations, river crossing, flank movements, and direct assaults, to mention but a few.

"The principal advantage in the use of smoke is to screen our own troops and to give us a fire superiority. Experimentation has shown that troops firing in the open into a smoke screen obtain four times as many hits as those firing from the smoke screen into the open. It is for that reason that, when employing smoke, the screen is always laid upon the enemy's positions rather than upon our own."

Two classes of weapons to launch the chemicals are: static, such as the "Livens Projector," the chemical land mine, and irritant candles or smoke pots; and mobile, such as the chemical mortar, chemical bombs, and the airplane tank, which can spray either smoke or liquid.

With incendiary bombs and masks being the two major items procured by the Boston District, a leading maker of the bombs is the National Fireworks, Inc., of West Hanover, Mass.

Drafting of Women Declared Not Needed Unless War Is Long

Drafting of women to serve in the WACS, WAVES, and SPARS, and in defense factories should not be necessary, unless the war lasts much longer than is experted, Mrs. James V. Forrestal, wife of the Undersecretary of Navy, said today.

She expressed her opinion after reviewing the blue and white ranks of WAVES standing at attention in front of their training school on Dartmouth Street, Boston.

Escorting her down the long line was Lieut. Commander William Cashin, commanding officer of the School.

On tour of WAVE and SPAR installations in northeastern New England for the past week Mrs. Forrestal is an unofficial visitor trying to find out ways to help women in the services and to improve their training. Her latest stops in an itinerary including Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn, have been the naval operating bases at New London, Conn., Newport, R. I., and Quonset Point, R. I.

This morning, prior to her visit to the WAVE training center on Dartmouth Street, she toured the Charlestown Navy Yard in the company of Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, Director of the First Naval District. Later she plans to leave for Northampton to visit the WAVE Officer Candidate School there. Since the war began, Mrs. Forrestal has been interested in the women in the services, she explained. She recently returned from a two months' tour of Wren units in England.

Trim, brunette, and dressed in a gray two-piece outfit with yellow flowers at the belt, she spoke glowingly of the welcome older line Navy men have given the women of the new services.

"Even those who are most conservative have become enthusiastic supporters of the Waves and Spars. For instance, to supply all the requests of Waves we have had to up our quotas 91,000 by next July 1."

On 'Wave' Inspection

By a Staff Photographer

Navy Women Greet Mrs. Forrestal

Mrs. James V. Forrestal, Wife of the Undersecretary of the Navy, (front) surrounded by Waves (left to right) Ferne Borchard of Dinuba, California, Betty Case of Fort Collins, Colorado, and Georgina Chisholm of Boston, during her inspection of Wave quarters at Hotel Victoria.

'43 Cranberry Crop Under Last Year's

Massachusetts will harvest a cranberry crop of from 450,000 to 500,000 barrels, it was predicted today by Arthur D. Benson, of Middleboro, Manager of the New England Cranberry Sales Association, comprising 60 per cent of the bog owners in the Northeast.

Last year's crop, Mr. Benson said, was 540,000 barrels. Unusually hot weather during the blossoming period was given by Mr. Benson as one reason for a shorter crop.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderately Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cool tonight and Friday forenoon. Gentle winds.

Maine: Continued cool tonight and Friday morning, intermittent light drizzle southwest portion tonight.

Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut: Continued moderately cool tonight and Friday morning, light rain beginning Friday forenoon.

Massachusetts: Continued moderately cool tonight and Friday morning, light rain beginning during Friday forenoon.

Rhode Island: Continued moderately cool tonight and Friday forenoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:24 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet. Friday, 9:39 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

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U.S. Consumer Holds Key To 'Black Market'

The nation's "black market" in meat still evades solution. A Monitor correspondent studying the situation presents in two articles, of which this is the second, a picture of today's "black market" in meat, and defines a solution of the problem.

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Mr. and Mrs. Consumer hold the key to the solution of the "black market" in meat. That fact looms larger than ever today in any consideration of this increasingly serious problem, a survey shows.

There is, it is claimed, room for improvement of enforcement of ration and price and quota regulations. A more flexible pricing system has been suggested as a remedy. But in the end it is the buyer of meat, and his collective attitude toward this whole question, who holds the real answer.

There have been exposés of the "black market," one in particular by Harry T. Brundidge, in a recent issue of Cosmopolitan Magazine, underlining the place occupied by the professional criminal, or racketeer, in this picture. An obvious parallel is found here between the meat situation and prohibition. Consumer demand and lack of consumer sympathy with or understanding of the law and the situation which necessitated it, in both cases made violations often reasonably easy and highly profitable.

One racketeer with whom Mr. Brundidge talked in his undercover campaign to obtain evidence against violators, told him that "one nice thing about 'em is that the more regulations they hand out the easier it is to beat 'em."

Criminal Elements

Packers, and the Office of Price Administration, too, admit that much "black market" activity is in the hands of professional criminals, but the OPA is inclined to discount its extent, in relation to the volume of operations on the part of farmers and small slaughterers and dealers.

The Peter Golas case in New Jersey, the biggest "black market" case yet broken by the Government, is cited as an example of how the law itself invited violation by elements allegedly looking for just such opportunities.

Most of the trouble, Government officials hold, is from those in the meat business who through ignorance, selfishness, or rank dishonesty, continue to "do business as usual."

One trouble with overemphasis of the racketeer end, this official said, is that it tends to make the public think the "black market" is something quite removed from them, a matter entirely for the police. Appreciation of the extent of the racket part of the business, dramatized to its fullest, does not, it is held, deter the selfish and unpatriotic consumer from buying meat where and how he can, any more than knowledge of the violently criminal basis of the prohibition liquor traffic kept those who wanted liquor from buying it.

Meanwhile, the simple statistical facts behind this situation today are these:

More Meat Produced

There is more meat being produced and available than ever before in the history of the country. But the demand, which includes not only civilian desires swollen by "porterhouse pocketbooks," and the needs of our armed forces at home and abroad—with every serviceman eating more meat than ever before in his life—and Lend-Lease needs abroad, has risen faster than the supply.

Latest Government figures indicate that meat production this year will total 8 per cent above 1942. But of this civilians will get less than 75 per cent, with the rest going to the armed forces, Lend Lease, and special uses. The individual meat ration allotment will continue about the same, with probably less beef.

Normally about 67 per cent of our total meat supply is dressed under Federal inspection, 15 per cent under state and local inspection, 7 per cent by local retailers, and 11 per cent on farms. Meat for our armed forces can come only from the supply which is federally inspected. The 45 per cent of all stocks ordered set aside for the armed forces then must come out of that 67 per cent of the total supply. "Black market" operations affect directly this potential supply for the armed forces, for the "black-market" buyer competes with the legitimate buyer for all available meat, and thus digs deeply into the source of supply for that 67 per cent, or the so-called "commercial supply."

If the volume of federally inspected meat is materially reduced through "black-market" competition, and attempts are made to meet civilian demand, even in a reduced degree, the armed forces find it difficult, sometimes impossible, to get what they need, when they need it.

Temporary Fluctuation

Current reports of an improvement in the meat situation are not due to any increase in the basic supply or to any decrease in the volume being sold through the "black market." It is for the most part a temporary fluctuation in the flow of animals from the producer to the packer, and this flow will not necessarily in the long run mean more meat for civilians. It is, in fact, primarily a sign of a recovery from the acute shortage at slaughter houses resulting from application of the retail price rollback. Packers for a time declined to buy except at lower prices, and producers kept their cattle from market. This situation has been adjusted and cattle are again pouring into the slaughtering pens.

Meanwhile, the consumer-education campaign goes on. Prosecution of violators also will go on vigorously. But it is estimated by Norman Draper at the Meat Institute here, that if 85 per cent of the consuming public were to understand the situation so far as to co-operate fully, the "black market" would be "licked."

Bertrand Russell Plans Return Home

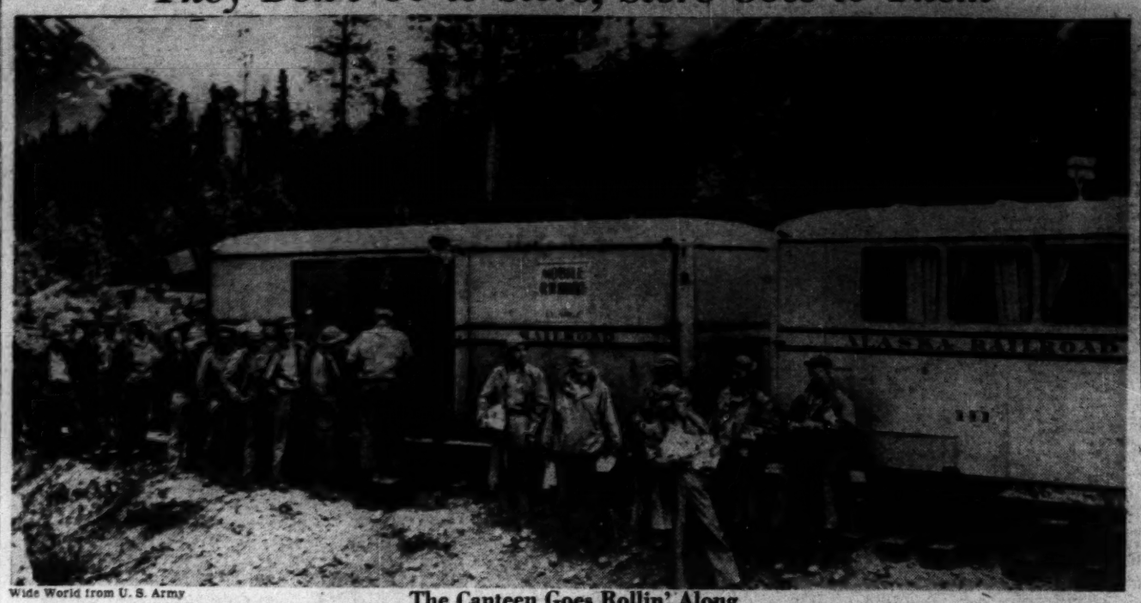
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12 (AP)—Bertrand Russell, philosopher and mathematician, plans to return to his native England, his lawyer, Thomas Reaburn White, said Aug. 11.

Mr. Russell was dismissed from a lectureship at the Barnes Foundation several months ago. Mr. White said he had been unable to find another teaching job or to get his money out of England.

The lawyer's statement was made in United States District Court during his argument against a motion to postpone trial of Mr. Russell's $24,000 breach of contract suit against Dr. Albert Barnes, sponsor of the Barnes Foundation.

Mr. Russell contends his dismissal violated a contract. Mr. Barnes has said the philosopher made "uncalled-for and objectionable remarks" about the United States Government and the American people.

They Don't Go to Store, Store Goes to Them



Wide World from U. S. Army

The Canteen Goes Rollin' Along

Going to the village general store is something to look forward to in the country and it is fun, especially for the summer visitors, but it is much more fun for the Army Unit of soldiers who are assigned to duty along the 500-mile stretch of the Alaska Railroad which is being expanded to complement the Alcan Highway, to have the store come to them which it does regularly and with all kinds of goods. It travels the rails, this post exchange being a motor truck mounted on rails and fitted with a trailer. It visits each unit up and down the line about once every two weeks and not only has a counter for retail trade but also carries in and out huge amounts of supplies both for the railroad and for the men. It is a great day with the men when the travelin' exchange arrives and they crowd about it like boys at the general store candy counter. They have a great time buying candy and gum and other things that tickle them. Also they get the gossip from up and down the line. Yes, it is a great day when the store chugs up.

Farm Boom Fills Coffers of Banks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture set out to learn how farmers are making out financially under the unprecedented wartime demand for farm products.

It sent field workers into 35 agricultural counties in various parts of the country to interview farmers, bankers, merchants, and others who deal with farmers.

The interviewers came up with these reports:

Farmers, as a whole, are enjoying their greatest prosperity in more than 20 years.

They are flooding banks with savings.

They are buying more and better clothes.

They are entering markets for bathroom and building equipment and other durable goods on which sales have been drastically restricted.

They are paying more taxes than ever before.

Considered Significant

This survey is considered significant by Agriculture Department officials in view of the contention of some farm leaders, including congressmen from farm states, that despite agriculture's improved income, farmers are no better off under war conditions than before because their labor and other production and living costs have advanced more than farm prices.

Before the survey, the Department's economists had estimated that gross farm income from last year's production reached a record of $18,628,000,000. The previous record was $16,232,000,000 in 1918. Indications point to an even higher income this year. Gross income includes the value of products retained on the farm for home consumption.

The Department was interested primarily in determining how farmers were using their increased purchasing power. Interviewers found that many farmers who never had a bank account now are opening accounts.

South Catching Up

In the South, where it has been customary for farmers to be a year behind financially, credit merchants and credit establishments complain of a lack of business. Interviewers found that farmers are getting on a current basis.

In areas of higher incomes, farmers were paying off debts and establishing a backlog of savings. The farmer's pride in his improved economic status was reflected, the Department said, in frequent boasts heard in dairy, corn, and wheat counties that the majority of farmers in the county paid income taxes in 1942.

The survey showed that, unlike the boom period of World War I, increased farm income was being spent soberly for the most part.

Two factors seemed responsible for this conservatism.

One was said to be the memory of the tragedy resulting from the boom and decline of farm prices during and after the other war, and the fear of a similar development after the present conflict. Farmers frequently recounted stories of reckless buying during that period.

Rationing or complete withdrawal from the market of many consumer goods was said to be the other major force preventing reckless spending. Interviewers said the inability to buy much heavy farm machinery, new automobiles, and other expensive durable goods undoubtedly accounted for an important saving of farm income.

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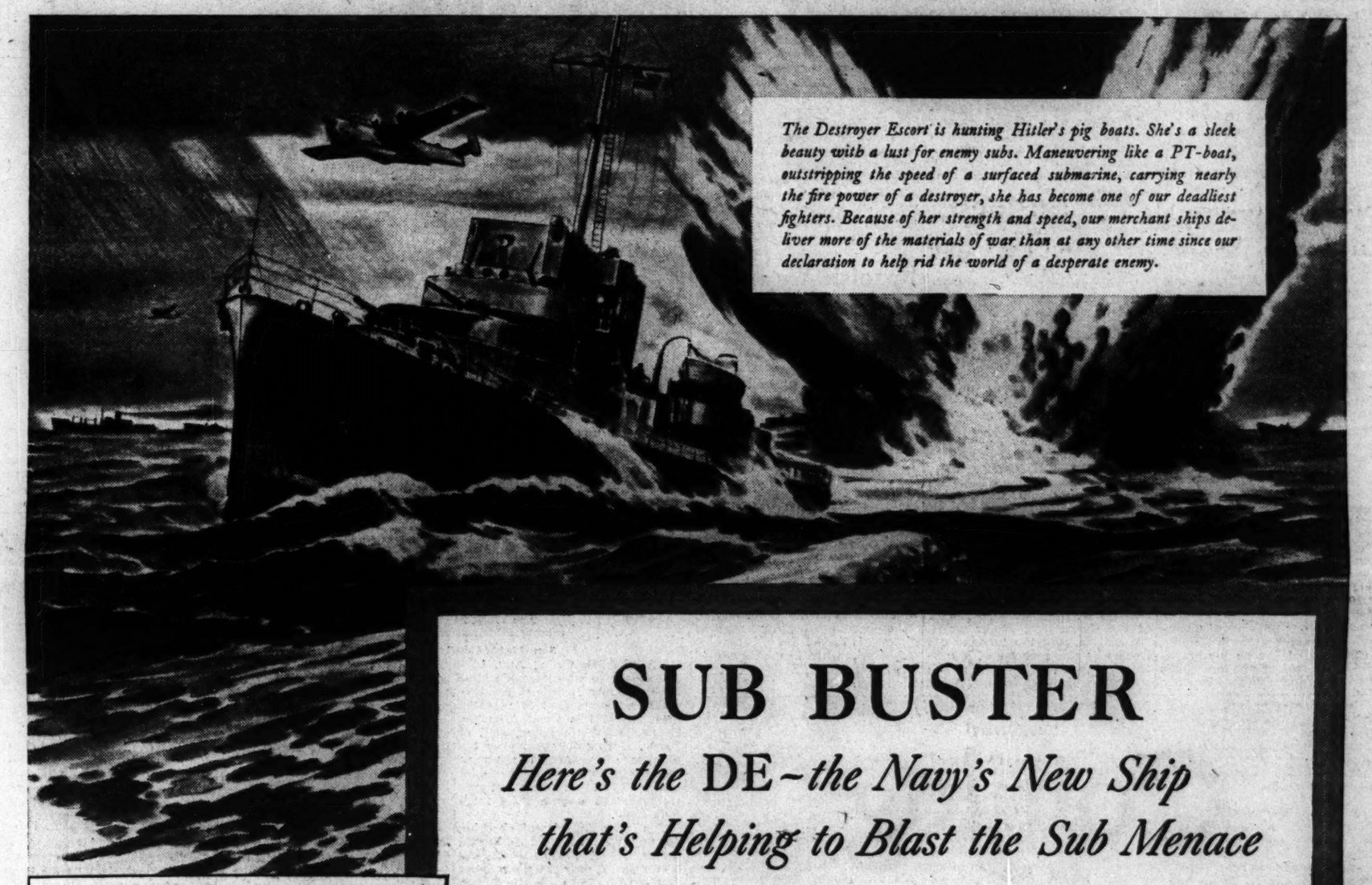


The Destroyer Escort is hunting Hitler's pig boats. She's a sleek beauty with a lust for enemy subs. Maneuvering like a PT-boat, outstripping the speed of a surfaced submarine, carrying nearly the fire power of a destroyer, she has become one of our deadliest fighters. Because of her strength and speed, our merchant ships deliver more of the materials of war than at any other time since our declaration to help rid the world of a desperate enemy.

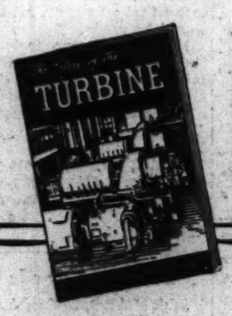
NEW "SECRET WEAPON" DISCLOSED BY NAVY

★ Recently the Navy made public what it termed an important "secret weapon"—one that allows our big warships to go farther and hit harder because they consume up to 35 per cent less fuel than the ships of any other Navy in the world.

That "secret weapon"—the high pressure, high temperature steam turbines used on battleships, destroyers, and cruisers—is no secret to G-E engineers, who have been working on its development for more than 40 years!

Today's turbines operate at 600 pounds pressure, compared with 300 pounds 15 years ago, and at temperatures up to 850 degrees!

To the Navy those improvements mean an increased range of 25 to 35 per cent for American ships, extending the time our ships can remain at sea, simplifying the supply problem.



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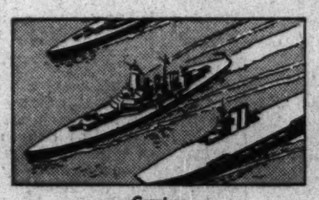
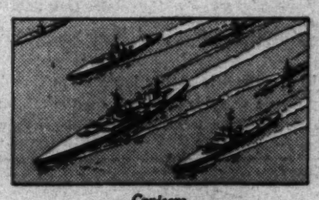
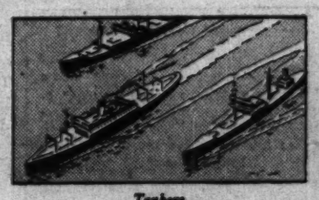


Carriers and Battleships



Cruisers Destroyers and Submarines



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★ In addition to the eleven million horsepower in this year's marine turbines, auxiliary power is produced by motor-generator sets. Control of this power is achieved with a variety of switchgear equipment.

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Hear the General Electric radio programs: "The Hour of Charm" Sunday 10 p. m. EWT, NBC—"The World Today" news, every weekday 6:45 p. m. EWT, CBS.

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Even One-Man Employer Carries Job Insurance

Unemployment insurance has been extended to between 80,000 and 100,000 new workers in Massachusetts this year by bringing into the system the smallest employers, Dewey G. Archambault, Assistant Director of the State Division of Employment Security, reported here today.

Up to this year only the employers of four or more workers were covered, but last January an amendment to the Act broadened the protection to include the employers of one, two, and three. Every month since then more employers have learned of the change and have come in. This month the total number of employers paying taxes for unemployment compensation doubled.

New employers contributing to the insurance fund number 35,365 as of this week. Both old and new now total 70,954. Last December, the last month when only four or more employees were covered, the employers in the State system numbered 35,589.

The new workers who are going to have State insurance against loss of jobs consist mostly of employees of small stores and little shops, stenographers and typists, Mr. Archambault said. The wholesale and the retail trades and the service trades, including barber shops and tailors, plus many very small manufacturers, make up the bulk of those who will be insured for the first time.

Payments Begin in April

Payment of benefits to the unemployed in the new group of from one to three workers begins next April. That is when the new plan begins to operate for the help of the jobless.

The tax is 2.7 per cent on the wage or salary. If a worker is getting $25 a week, the tax for the year is $35.10. The employer pays all the tax. The employee makes no contribution. Taxes are payable quarterly.

Massachusetts is the eighth state to bring unemployment insurance down to the employer of one worker. The others are Pennsylvania, Delaware, Wyoming, Montana, Minnesota, Arkansas, and Washington.

The Commonwealth will have nearly 2,000,000 workers covered by unemployment insurance, Mr. Archambault estimated. The total on the old basis of last year stood at 1,860,000.

"Small employers made subject to the law this year have fallen into line exceptionally well," commented Mr. Archambault. "We have had little difficulty. The response has been fine."

Thousands Fail to Act

Still there are 5,000 to 10,000 employers who have not heard of the new legislation and have not yet come in, Mr. Archambault added. They became liable to penalty when they missed the first quarterly pay date April 30 last, and are subject to interest at 6 per cent on their unpaid tax or a fine of $5 a day.

"Most of our policing of unemployment compensation is done by the filing of claims by the unemployed," he said. "Some one who is let out asks for insurance benefits, we find no record of the employer, and check back. When we have a sufficient field force available, we shall block off the Commonwealth and make a canvass of individual employers. There will be no need, of course, to visit those already contributing.

"Incidentally the new amendment extending coverage to the employer of one to three led to the discovery of 1,200 employers of from four to seven who did not know they were subject to the old law. Originally the act applied only to the employers of eight or more, and then was amended so that beginning Jan. 1, 1939, employers of four or more were made subject to it.

"These 1,200 will be required to pay retroactively to 1939, and will be given fines equivalent to the interest.

"Regarding the newly covered employers who have not yet paid their tax contribution, the policy of the Division is to be as lenient as possible. We cannot waive the interest, but we can the fines, providing we are convinced that it was not a voluntary intent on the part of the employer to refrain from filing reports and paying contributions.

May Reduce Taxes

"Eventually many of the new employers will be able to reduce their tax substantially through merit rating. This provision of the law enables the employer who keeps the same employee or employees continuously at work for a period of three years to obtain a cut in his tax. The present tax of 2.7 per cent on the newly covered employers thus may be brought down to as low as .5 per cent, depending on their experience record.

"Payment of contributions also is a governing factor. Obviously, if an employer fails to make his contributions on time, this will have an adverse effect on his contribution rate.

"Eligibilty for a reduction under merit rating for the employer who became subject on Jan. 1, 1943, will be reached on Jan. 1, 1948. The three-year experience period opens Jan. 1, 1945.

"There are various exemptions, mainly for agricultural labor and domestic servants in private homes."

Connecticut Truck Strike Unsettled

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 12 (AP)—A strike of about 800 truck drivers employed by four transportation companies continued in effecttoday and Michael A. Adley, President of one of the companies, said he did not know when a settlement might be reached.

Mr. Adley said that 350 drivers of the Adley Express Company were out in Connecticut.

The work stoppage became effective Aug. 10 and was referred to as a "strike" by operators, while drivers called it a "lockout."

Myles W. Illingsworth, Manager of the Connecticut Motor Truck Association, said the fundamental issue was the renewal of a contract between the unions and truckers which expired last April.

1½-Cent Rise In Milk At Retail Looms

Possibility of an increase of 1½ cents a quart in the price of milk to New England retail consumers loomed today as the result of a recommendation made by the New England Milk Producers' Advisory Committee yesterday that the price of milk paid to producers immediately be advanced 70 cents a hundredweight.

The recommendation was made at the end of a two-day session held in Boston by leaders of the dairy industry throughout New England. Dr. E. H. Bancroft, Chairman of the Committee, said that the increase was necessary in order to avert a milk shortage this coming fall, and to prevent the general rationing of fluid milk in Boston and other New England markets.

The announcement drew immediate protests from Office of Price Administration Price Officer, Charles L. Foote, who said that such an increase would violate President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order.

At the same time, the State OPA Labor Advisory Committee entered its protest against such an increase which, it claimed, would "create a hardship for thousands of families."

The OPA itself, which has the final decision in the matter, intimated that it would be compelled, under executive orders from the President, to deny the 70-cents-a-hundredweight increase—which is equal to about 1½ cents a quart—if the proposed increase meant the passing of the additional cost on to the consumer. "Neither the regional office nor the Washington office of OPA can approve such an increase," Mr. Foote declared.

The Labor Advisory Committee, representing consumers, asserted in a letter to the regional and national heads of the OPA, and signed by several union leader officers, that "it is shocking to find that the question of an increase in milk prices is even being considered."

Spanish War Vets Convene Aug. 15-19

At the National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans in Boston Aug. 15-19, a feature will be a reunion of the "Eighth Army Corps, Philippine Veterans."

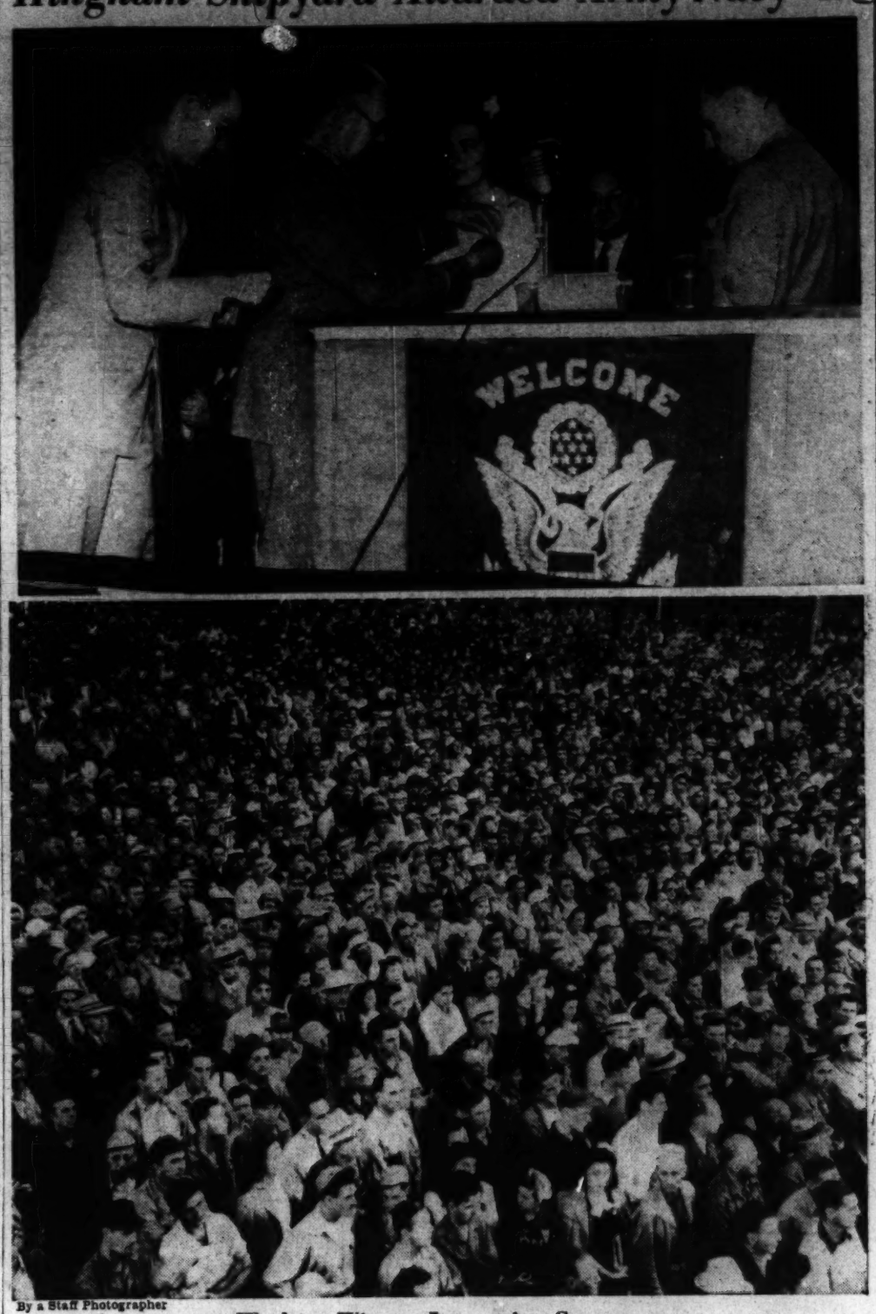
On Aug. 17, they will celebrate the 45th anniversary of the taking of Manila from the Spaniards.

Many local men and graduates of Harvard University took part in the revolver charge at the capture of Manila on Aug. 13 1898, against the Spaniards' Mauser rifles, it was recalled by George S. Geis, Past National President of the Philippine Veterans.

Co. William Dawkins, Commander-in-Chief of the Eighth Army Veterans, will establish headquarters at the Hotel Statler.

Another outstanding reunion planned is that of the 42d Infantry Regiment, with headquarters in the Hotel Lenox, Sunday through Thursday.

Hingham Shipyard Awarded Army-Navy 'E'



By a Staff Photographer

Workers Witness Impressive Ceremony

Eighteen months after the first sod was turned for construction of the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, the Army-Navy "E" pennant flew over the buildings today in tribute to the amazing task achieved by the yard in turning out vital war materials in such a short time. Top, left to right—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commander of the First Service Command, and Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, present Army-Navy pin to an employee. Below—Thousands of workers take time out to witness the presentation of the coveted award.

45,000 Women Workers Added To Connecticut Force in Year

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12—The extent to which women have been entering industrial employment in Connecticut is revealed in a report this week from the Connecticut State Department of Labor. During the past year the number of women workers in manufacturing plants increased by nearly 45,000. The increase in men workers was only a little more than 8,000.

The Labor Department, checking on pay rolls of 3,812 industrial plants, found 544,128 employees on the job. A year ago the number was 491,107. With 185,078 women working now, the proportion of female employees is almost exactly one third of the total labor force in these factories. A year ago the women made up approximately 28 per cent of the total number.

With an increase during the year of 53,021 workers, men and women, these Connecticut plants hired an average of more than a thousand additional workers each week of the year.

Increase Variable

The increase in workers shown by the Labor Department study was not uniform throughout the State. The number of workers employed in Hartford dropped nearly 5,000, but this loss was more than compensated by increases in West Hartford and East Hartford plants. In East Hartford, where aircraft industries are the principal employers, the number of workers jumped from 28,509 last year to 35,112 now. In West Hartford the number increased from 8,054 to 9,461.

With the exception of Hartford, the decreases were noted mainly in small industrial communities, and the Labor Department accounts for them as due to the closing of peacetime plants and transfer of manpower to war factories. Part of the Hartford drop was due to expansion of facilities in West Hartford and East Hartford and the transfer of workers to these plants from temporary shop quarters in the city

Farm Help Call

Farm labor, a problem which has been met with a fair degree of success thus far, will become a more critical matter in the harvest season of September and October, says Paul L. Putnam, State Farm Labor Supervisor.

Mr. Putnam estimates that 10,000 workers will be needed to pick apples, harvest potatoes and help dairy farmers fill their silos with corn ensilage.

Schools will be in session then and the boys and girls who have been harvesting vegetable crops and tobacco will be back at their school desks. Mr. Putnam plans to ask for the co-operation of school authorities in releasing pupils for farm work near their homes.

Aviation Program

Development of aviation as a postwar enterprise is getting considerable attention in Connecticut. The State Development Commission, with an appropriation of $25,000 for the purpose, is mapping a series of advertisements on a national basis, painting a picture of Connecticut as the center of of postwar aviation industry.

Francis S. Murphy, Chairman of the Aviation Committee of the Commission, reports that seven airlines now plan Hartford as a stop on scheduled routes if permission for these routes is granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Bradley Field, the Army's big base at Windsor Locks, is regarded as a natural site for a Hartford airport when it is no longer needed for military purposes.

Pulp Industry Asks For Prisoner Labor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The war Manpower Commission said today it was considering a request of the Brown Company and the St. Regis Paper Company of Berlin, N. H., for Italian prisoners to work in lumber operations.

The Commission pointed out, however, that thus far prisoners had been made available only in areas near prison camps. There are no such camps on the Eastern seaboard.

The prisoners were sought by the New Hampshire groups for gathering pulp, the Commission said, adding that in the end the availability of such prisoners was up to the Army.

Suffolk Will Open 3-Year Law School

Suffolk University will open a three-year Day Law School Sept. 20. This innovation, which offers the standardized full-time program of law courses, will not interfere with the University's well-known four-year program of day and evening sessions. Since Prof. Frank L. Simpson became Dean of the Law School last September, plans have been going forward to enlarge the scope of the institution. A full-time faculty has been appointed and will be announced soon.

The College of Liberal Arts and other departments will also open Sept. 20.

'Black Market' Drive Is Given New Strength

Massachusetts law enforcement officers today got behind a statewide drive against "black markets" in poultry and other foodstuffs.

Following a meeting yesterday of District Attorneys of the Commonwealth, James E. Farley, Assistant Attorney General announced that each District Attorney in the States would confer with the police chiefs in his district, informing them of conditions, and outlining the State laws that might help in "black market" enforcement.

It was reported to the conference yesterday that, in June, retail stores in Massachusetts had 60 per cent of the normal amount of poultry, and that as a result of the drive which opened in July the supply of poultry increased to 82 per cent.

It was also brought out that many producers of poultry are selling direct to the consumer or retailer, rather than through the wholesalers.

Referendum Plea On Beano Is Filed; Has 12,540 Names

A referendum petition seeking repeal of the law banning beano in Massachusetts was filed with Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook today.

The petition contained the signatures of 12,540 voters in nine Bay State counties. The law requires 10,000 signatures from four counties.

Unless opponents to beano successfully challenge the validity of the signatures at hearings before the State Ballot Law Commission, the question will appear on the Nov. 7, 1944, State election ballot. However, there was no indication today that an appeal for a hearing would be made.

Repeal of beano took place at the recent sessions of the Legislature after a heated debate in both the House and Senate.

The number of certified signatures from each of the nine counties follow:

Bristol, 1,289; Essex, 2,008; Hampden, 2,491; Hampshire, 241; Middlesex, 714; Norfolk, 252; Plymouth, 388; Suffolk, 1,252; Worcester, 3,905.

Maine Yard Needs 6,000

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 12 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission and officials of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation today launched a campaign to recruit 6,000 additional workers for the shipyard. In a joint statement, they said the 6,000 would be needed within the next few months for replacement of workers, many of whom have been or are about to be called up by Selective Service.

A. F. of L. Exclusion Stand Is Protested by Dr. Hsieh

Protesting the American Federation of Labor's opposition to modification of the Chinese Exclusion Act, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Boston Chinese author and lecturer today termed A. F. of L. President William Green's statement on the Executive Board's stand as "impulsive and given without deep study."

Such opposition at a time when better understanding between nations is invaluable, is damaging to the relationships between China and the United States, but it will not affect the indomitable will of the Chinese armies, according to Dr. Hsieh.

Even gradual changes in the Exclusion Act's provisions would be hailed by most Chinese, he said. To allow a small quota of scholars, students, artists and businessmen to come here yearly with their families, to become citizens and to do away with the uncertainty and inconvenience of renewing their yearly visas, would greatly alleviate the situation, he added.

Only 100 Boston Families

Boston's Chinese population of 4,000 include only 100 family groups, and throughout the country the same small proportion of Chinese homes hold true, according to Dr. Hseih, who is director of the Chinese Service Bureau here. Modification of the Exclusion Act would enable the proportion of family circles to grow gradually.

Despite this barrier raised by one of her great Allies, China will continue to pursue the path her leaders have foreseen for her, according to Dr. Hsieh. That is to be a bridge between the Occident and the Orient. Exemplifying himself the linking of China's imperial past and her republican present, this one-time mandarin works for the time when his country will serve as a pivot to bring all Asia closer to Europe and America. "Together we will evolve a more glorious civilization," he said.

China owes much of her staying qualities in the long war with Japan to the many Americans—missionaries, economists, teachers and soldiers—who have toiled in her behalf, said Dr. Hsieh.

"The missionaries, especially," he said, "are the nameless great saviors of China. The Christian spirit which they have awakened in the Chinese is what has enabled my people to fight for 13 long years, the majority of them alone and against great odds. Without it they would have surrendered."

More than 80 per cent of the Chinese leaders are Christians, according to Dr Hsieh. Firmly grounded in Christian ideals by their self-sacrificing teachers, they are working to achieve peace and to cement friendship between the East and West.

With pride he spoke of the part American-born Chinese are playing in the war, as soldiers, farmers and defense workers. Each one of these is receiving invaluable training which will soon benefit China, he said, for instead of going back to what he termed the "washee-washee, cookee-cookee jobs they held before the war, many will return to China to build up a great economy.

New Type of Missionary

"Moon Wong, who was co-pilot on Madame Chiang Kai-shek's flight to the U. S., is one of this new type of missionary. He was a Baltimore boy before he went back to help China.

"Japan is not, as many think, tougher to crack than Italy or Germany," he said. "Put pressure on the Japanese and the whole country will explode. Her armies are not huge, and her tricks of warfare have been uncovered. One of them was trying to fool the Americans with three sentries standing over 2,000 dummies in the Solomon Islands. In the Philippines campaign another ruse was floating hundreds of corks with blinking lights past General Wainwright's position on the shore, like men-of-war, while the actual armies sneaked in from the rear."

Dr. Hsieh forseees the conclusion of the European war by the end of this year, or at the most the first of 1944, and the collapse of Japan about eight months later.

Then from the far corners of the world the fighters and builders will come home. Chinese, who, he said, are willing to fight outside their country, will return to China, and Americans to their own land.

"Do you think there can be any isolationism then?" he asked. "All these young people will be internationally minded, and they will take a direct hand in shaping a fine future for all the world."

Servicemen and Women Urged To Get Rations for Leaves

War Activities in New England

Members of the armed forces, including Wacs, are urged by OPA officials to take advantage of facilities to get ration coupons for food consumed on leave of three or more days.

At the Camp Edwards Ration Office, for instance, forms are available for everyone not already possessing War Ration Books.

The applicant fills out a form showing his organization, name, rank, the number of meals he intends to consume and where he intends to eat them, and the period covering his leave, pass or furlough. It also must contain the signature of a responsible officer.

The form is given by the applicant to the person who will receive the ration coupons. That person—his wife, mother, or host—must sign it and present it to the local ration board. The board then supplies that person with ration coupons to cover the meals consumed by the soldier.

Reimbursement Claims

Claim for such reimbursement of points must be made within a reasonable time, it was pointed out.

A mother, for instance, could use her own points to feed her soldier-son, and after his leave was over she could go to the ration board for reimbursement. Heretofore, the soldier had to visit the board to get a certificate which he had to hand to the butcher or groceryman, it was recalled.

War Degrees

Soldiers and sailors in two of the full-time college programs of the Army and Navy at Yale University will be eligible for the bachelor's degree provided they fulfill academic requirements, it was announced today by Charles Seymour, President.

The announcement was made after the faculties of Yale College, Sheffield Scientific School and the School of Engineering had voted that degrees be made available for students enrolled in the Army Basic and Foreign Areas courses and the Navy V-12 program. Previously the status of these students had not been determined.

The faculty vote covers both beginning freshmen and transfers from other colleges, but specifies that transfers who have completed more than six terms at another college will not be considered as candidates for a Yale degree.

A transferred student who has completed not more than five terms of college prior to last July 1 must notify the dean of his Yale school if he wishes to be considered a degree candidate.

While a transfer student with more than six terms to his credit is not eligible for a Yale degree, a transcript of his record at Yale will be sent to the college from which he transferred.

"One of the requirements for all undergraduate degrees," it was pointed out, "is that grades of 70 or better be secured in at least 60 per cent of all courses counted toward the degree."

Bibles in Chapels

Wacs and soldiers use more than 50 copies of the New Testaments in each chapel at Fort Devens every Sunday, according to Capt. Arthur J. Doege, Wac chaplain, in a report on use of the 30 chapels for Sunday services and meditations during the week.

In the foreword to the New Testament, President Roosevelt has written: "As Commander in Chief, I take pleasure in commending the reading of the Bible to all who serve in the armed forces of the United States. Throughout the centuries men of many faiths and diverse origins have found in this Sacred Book words of wisdom, counsel, and inspiration. It is a fountain of strength and now, as always, an aid in attaining the highest aspirations of the human soul."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," and "V" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Aug. 16—Stamp No. 14 becomes valid for five pounds through Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Coming
in the
WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION
of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUGUST 14, 1943

THE BATTLE FOR NEWS
by Erwin D. Canham
The Monitor's Managing Editor gives a revealing picture of the newsman's struggle to get legitimate information past our wartime censors.

BATTLE OF ALAMEIN
by Clive Stoddart
Second instalment of a graphic eye-witness story of this turning point in Rommel's bid for North Africa, when Montgomery's tanks broke through.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF FREEDOM
by Julia Spiegelman
Reviewing the progress of Negro culture and economic and political achievement in the United States since slavery days.

A LAUGH-MAKER WITH A SERIOUS OUTLOOK
by Kimmis Hendrick
Joe E. Brown, the comedian, finds in his own experience that reliance on God is a vital feature of modern living.

UNCLE SAM'S MINUTE MEN OF THE SEA
by Everett M. Smith
Thirty thousand volunteers in the Coast Guard Auxiliary form a valuable civilian support to this branch of American defense, whose motto is "Semper Paratus."

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?
Fashion spread of autumn and winter ensembles.

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Exhibition of Photographs at Boston Museum—Guests at Esplanade Concert

Work of Alfred Stieglitz On View in Print Division

By Dorothy Adlow

Photographs, most of them by Alfred Stieglitz, are on view in the print division of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Because we are so close to the advancement of the art of photography, and because camera-made pictures are within sight and reach at every moment of the day, we are not inclined to hold photographs in the high esteem which they frequently merit.

Some of the most ingenious photography today is the work of advertisers, and certainly many of the most moving records come from news cameramen. The camera has been used for reportorial purposes with powerful communicativeness. In good measure it has replaced those types of painting and drawing which strive primarily for naturalism. We can imagine a camera portrayal of the scenes painted by the genre American artists of the last century serving its purpose very well and telling us just about as much as those patient limners did.

The photographs of Alfred Stieglitz are already documents of camera history. They reveal a point of view, express a specific era in American life, and demonstrate an attitude toward the camera. The New York City upon which Alfred Stieglitz focused his camera lense was the New York of George Bellows and John Sloan. In some respects, Stieglitz's prints challenge the efforts of the painters who were impressed by the crowds, excitement, irony, disorder which they observed in life in the big city.

* * *

Stieglitz had learned his photographic technique in Germany. In 1902 he organized the Photo-Secession in New York. A group of photographers declared their opposition to photography which was "improved" by the hand of man. They would not retouch or alter the image already recorded by the mechanism. It was mixing two media, painting and photography. They held that the camera image should be relied upon entirely in its own essence. Chance effects resulting from chemical or optical sources were permissible as being within the boundaries of mechanism.

Of course, the photographer did a good deal to influence the ultimate picture, but only before the image was registered. He could apply the lense at an odd angle, arrange the subject with characterizing accessories; he could lop off whatever details seemed superfluous, and by shrewd oppositions and contrasts anticipate ultimate results.

The Stieglitz photos at the museum show the planning of an artist. They are not merely reportorial. Stieglitz had an eye for the telling detail, for the poignant episode, for the most expressive mood. Skilfully he converted fact into symbol, implying far more than was absorbed by the lense.

* * *

The many studies for which Georgia O'Keeffe posed (the prints bear no titles' show how changing is the human image, how flexible, how lacking in any set qualification. Stieglitz photographed an old shoe, endowing that detail of wearing apparel with associative meaning. No photographer, or printmaker for that matter, has recorded the subject of a New York nocturne with more implicitness. The cloud studies are dramatic records of the atmosphere. These prints would have been very exciting to painters like Ruisdael and Turner.

The camera in the hands of a Stieglitz is a good servant, fulfilling its job; Stieglitz, on the other hand, is an exemplary master, permitting the servant oddities and eccentricities. For incorrect lenses sometimes achieve blurred or soft-focus effects that are atmospheric and beautiful.

There are a few prints at the museum by other photographers—an interesting sophisticated composition by Paul Outerbrige, Jr.; an interior by Clarence H. White, and a charming portrait, "Old Man Wang," by E. A. Nievera.

Scheduled for Coming Season

Katherine Dunham and two members of her company, Archie Savage and Talley Beatty, in "Ti' Cocomacaque." The group will appear in Jordan Hall, Jan. 14, as an item in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series.

Maurice Seymour

June Walker as Vinnie

In "Life With Father," coming to the Colonial Theater on Aug. 30.

Christian Science Radiocast Aug. 15

On Sunday, Aug. 15, at 4 p. m., E. W. T., a Christian Science radiocast is to be given by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This is a regular feature over shortwave Station WRUL, on the third Sunday of each month. Arthur W. Eckman, Manager of Christian Science Committees on Publication, will conduct the radiocast.

The program will be radiocast on two frequencies, 11.79 and 15.35 megacycles.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Variety: Musical excerpts from the score of "Oklahoma" will high light Stage Door Canteen, with Mary Martin, soprano, Jack Smith, tenor, Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein, II, composer and lyricist, as narrators, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Earlier in the evening, Royal Canadian Air Force members from the Lachine Manning Depot, Montreal, Canada, will participate in Major Bowes' Amateur program, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Monty Woolley will be the guest star on the Joan Davis-Jack Haley show, NBC-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Discussion: "Should Congress Vote Now to Join in World Collaboration?" is the topic for America's Town Meeting of the Air, with Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin (R) of New York, affirmative, and Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, negative, Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m. Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, will talk on "The Hour of Decision for the United Nations," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m. Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission will speak on "Freight Rate Discrimination," NBC-WBZ, 10:45 p. m.

Music: "Music at War" will salute the United States Army Air Forces with Josef Stopak conducting the NBC orchestra and chorus, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m. "Friend Gil and his Corporals," natives of Mexico, will sing and play Latin-American folk songs and popular tunes on "South American Serenade," MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Drama: "A Great Railroad at War" will show why the men and women waging war on the battle and home fronts have a more vital right to a place on the trains of the nation than the average pleasure-seeking citizen, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. The story of Jane Long, pioneer woman of old Texas, who, single-handed, held the mud fort at Bolivar Point, Texas, in 1820, will be told in "The Mother of Texas," on "Death Valley Days," CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. Heroic exploits of the United States Navy will be dramatized on "The First Line" CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

On the Esplanade

Tonight

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Wedding March from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Overture to "Leonore" No. 3 ..... Beethoven
"Molly on the Shore" ..... Percy Grainger
"Spirit of the Warrior" ..... Grossman
"The Star-Spangled Banner"
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
"Tambourin Chinois" ..... Kreisler
España Waltz ..... Waldteufel
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" ..... Morton Gould

Friday

Talk: Merrill Griswold, co-Chairman of the British War Relief Society is scheduled to speak on WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Tributary Theater

The Tributary Theater of Boston will open its third season at New England Mutual Hall, Friday, Sept. 24, with the Boston premiere of Philip Barry's play, "Here Come the Clowns." Eliot Duvey will direct the production, which is to be the first of a series given every fourth Friday and Saturday at New England Mutual Hall.

Joseph Wagner as Conductor; Cadman Work Played at Sight

Charles Wakefield Cadman, the composer, and Joseph Wagner, composer and conductor, came down to town from the MacDowell Colony, Peterboro, N. H., last evening, Mr. Cadman to attend the concert given by Boston Symphony men in the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Esplanade, and Mr. Wagner to take the place of Arthur Fielder in directing the music.

Mr. Cadman had the thrilling experience of hearing those audacious masters of their craft who make up the summer orchestra play a work of his without rehearsal. Mr. Wagner had the satisfaction of giving a run-through of a composition of his, first time done in Boston.

The Cadman piece, offered as a mere encore number, was one of the three movements of the "American" Suite, written some five years ago and considerably performed by orchestras of the West, including the Chicago Symphony. Based on a couple of war-dance tunes of the Omaha Indians, it possesses the particular mark and smack that characterizes the composer's product right through. The performance of it caught the fancy of the assemblage of listeners and caused applause which brought Mr. Cadman from his place on the lawn to the platform for a bow, and for a hand-wave of approval to those executants who so boldly do their stuff at sight.

Mr. Wagner's novelty carries the title, "Variations on an Old Form," that form being something in the way of a passacaglia, such as composers of neo-classic today like to exercise their wits upon. Its constantly recurring theme proved to be of the sort that bears repeating well, having a certain warmth of sentiment as well as clearness of outline.

Other items on Mr. Wagner's program were the Polonaise from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Christmas Night," the Overture to Schubert's "Rosamunde," and the well-wearing slow movement from Howard Hanson's Symphony No. 1. That up to intermission. Listed thereafter were matters from the popular repertory by Smetana, Massenet and Auber.

At Peterboro, as a member of the Colony, Mr. Cadman is known to be engaged on the score of a tone poem for violoncello and orchestra which has a descriptive intention, recounting and picturing the tragic episode of Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico.

W. P. T.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.4m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Home Folks Frolic.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
5:45 p. m.—Southland Singing.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3m;) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9m;)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang; News.
8:00 p. m.—Petite Musicale.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—Bob Trendler's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"I Tell 'Em Club."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Tommy Reynolds' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Neil Bondshu's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orch.; songs.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Press News in English. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.88meg., 25m.
Caracas—9:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YVSRN, 6.26meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—2:40 p. m.—English Period. RKB, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter; Macdonald Hastings. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.88meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
Vatican City—6:30 p. m.—Program in English. HVJ, 9.6meg., 31m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Polish-Czech Night at the Proms. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

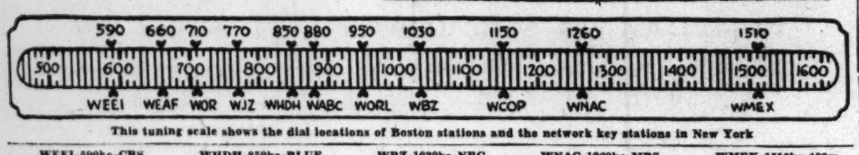
Christian Science Program For Friday, August 13

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Golden Gate Quart	Studio Orch.; talks	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - Chicago	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45	B. Elliott, Song Shop	Studio Orch.; talks	"Right to Happiness"	Cubs baseball game	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Cab Callaway's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Will Bradley's Orchestra
4:45	John F. Hardy, talk	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	'Young Widder Brown'	Cubs baseball game	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Freddie Sleck's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Club Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Chisholm Trail	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports
6:15	Three Sisters	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton; interview	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	Sports; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger, News; Taxes
7:30	"Easy Aces"; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Fred Brady, comedian	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Religious program:
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	"You and the War"	Lu Lubin; Joe Di Rita	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	"Blind Date"; orch.;	Petite Musicale	Boswell Sisters, songs
8:15	Auer; Chas. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Arlene Francis, m. c.	Volney Hurd, news	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	A Great Railroad at War;	"Harmony Hall"; Bob	Negro Business Hour
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should Congress Vote	Role of Ticket Agent	Trendler's Orchestra	Irish Music
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Now to Join in World	Music Hall; Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Ipolitow
9:15	teur program	Collaboration?"	& Co.; Guests	News Service	Ivanow: Caucasian Sk.
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Jerry Wald's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley	"O Tell 'Em Club"	Classical Album: Ipolitow
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Sportscast	Monty Woolley	Tom Slater, mc	Ivanow: Caucasian Sk.
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy Du-	Raymond Clapper	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Waltz Time	rante; Cugat's Orch.	Sunny Skylar, songs	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	C. Eichelberger, talk	"Silver Nocturne"	"Hello"; musical variety	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	"Silver Nocturne"	Senator Tom Stewart	Musical Roundup	Dance Digest; J. Savitt
11:00	News	News	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:15	Weather; music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Neil Bondshu's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
11:30	Eyes of Air Force	Fishermen's Program	"Music at War"; Inter-	So. American Serenade;	Day's End; music
11:45	Serenade	Swing Shift Music; News	American Univ. of Air	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; band	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Br'kfast Bandbox	N E Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N E Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore, variety	Nancy Lee	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis' Orchestra	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss Inters.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Lieut. Robin Elliot, WAC	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Organ: vocalists	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Behind the Lines	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson	Lora Lawton; sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Spanish War Vets. Inter.	"The Open Door"; sk.	Organ Recital	L. Grossman
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	Yankee House Party; va-	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Musical Poll of Hits	"A Woman of America"	riety show; orchestra	Mason"
11:00	"Date"; drama	Breakfast Music; Inter	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News	"Snow Village"; sketch	Jolly Joe and Ralph	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	"What's Your Idea?"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Music at Noon	Organ music	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Backhage talking	"You're Telling Us"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us"	Ginger & Lanny; stories	Concert; Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk	Sunny Days; musicale	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Women's Defense; Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Ladies Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Sports Comment	Novelty Musical
2:45	'Pepper Young' sk	Ladies Be Seated	Betty Crocker, talk	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Jeanny Gari Trio	Studio Orch.; Talks	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Studio Orchestra; Talks	'Right to Happiness'	Cubs baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:30	Those With Us; Int.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	The Sea Hound; sketch	'Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	Club Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Terry O'Toole, songs	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	Gloria Carroll, songs	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	Sports; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Review	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	"Our Secret Weapon"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Richard Ballinger; News	Richard Ballinger; News
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Harvard Naval Glee Club	Navy Band; School of Music;	Interesting Sounds; songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Com. Patterson, U. S. N.	Excursions in Science
8:00	Corliss Archer; sk.	Earl Godwin news	Lucille Manners; Rosa	"Sizing Up the News"	Cole Porter's Music
8:15	Corliss Archer; sk.	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	George Hamilton's Orch.	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	"Adventures of the	"WAVES of Melody	"Hit Parade"; Mark War-	"Sherlock Holmes," with	Todd Grant, news
8:45	Thin Man"; News	"WAVES of Melody	now's Orch.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; sports	Dr. H. Nathan; music tlk
9:00	P'house: Palm Beach	"Gang Busters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Gersh-
9:15	Story, J. Blondell	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	win; "Rhapsody in Blue"
9:30	"That Brewster	Joe Saunders' Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album; Gersh-
9:45	Boy"; com. serial	Orchestra; Narration	quiz show; Lucille Ball	shop; J. R. King, m. c.	win; "Rhapsody in Blue"
10:00	Bob Hawk; "Thanks	W. Vandercook, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Cedric Foster, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	to the Yanks"	Waltz Time	Lou; music; guest	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	"Sisters"; songs	Silver Nocturne	Sports Newsreel; E. Ruth	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Silver Nocturne	Adventures in Research	Musical Roundup	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:00	News; News analysis	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:15	J. Edwards' Orch.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
11:30	E. Farrell, soprano,	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	'Music Without Words';	Day's End; music
11:45	H. Barlow, cond.	Swing Shift Music; News	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill. Starring Rex Ingram. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conducting. 7:30-9 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"39 Steps," Franchot Tone. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes, Eddie Quillan. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6:15, 9.

Kenmore—"Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.

Majestic—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 10:23 a. m., 2:01, 5:47, 9:33. "Top Hat," Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers. 12:06, 3:46, 7:32.

Metropolitan — "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 5:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:46, 6:54, 10:02. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:13 a. m., 2:21, 5:29, 8:37.

Paramount—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Rochester, Freddy Martin, Ann Miller. 10:42 a. m., 1:37, 4:32, 7:27, 10:12, Stage Show: 12:23, 3:18, 6:13, 9:08.

Scollay—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Lieutenant Smith —This is America." "Scotland Speaks," "Buenos Aires," "Racing Royalty," "Here at Home," "Here Comes Mr. Zerk," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 12:53, 3:57, 7:02, 10:07. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Eagles of the Navy," "Race Horses," "Disney Cartoon," "Oysters and Chesapeake Bay," "Ducks and Geese," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Here Comes Kelly," Marie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "The Housekeeper's Daughter," Joan Bennett, Victor Mature. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Uptown—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 12:40, 4:30, 8:05. "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 2:10, 5:30, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 10:56 a. m., 2, 5, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 1:48, 7:50. **Allston**: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat Obrien, Glenn Ford. "Margin for Error," Jean Bennett. 1:45-8.

ARLINGTON—Regent: "Chetnik," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. "Sins of the Children."
Capitol: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Below the Band," Leon Errol.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. "Flanigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:30, 5.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "White Savage," Jon Hall, Sabu, Maria Montez. "Wrecking Crew," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen.
Coolidge Corner: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarich.
Cleveland Circle: "Five Graves to Cairo," Pranchot Tone. Anne Baxter. "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. "Swing Your Partners," Vera Vague. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Jean Rogers. 2, 8.
University: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 2:30, 5:45, 8:55. Latest News of the World. 2:25, 5:38, 8:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Next of Kin," B. Sydney, Nova Pilbeam. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle, Scotty.
Codman Square: "Ox-Bow Incident,' Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews. "Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 1:30, 5, 8.
Franklin: "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews. "Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "My Friend Flica," Roddy MacDowall, Preston Foster. 3:15, 8:07. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Jean Rogers. 2, 7, 9:45.
Park: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Okie. "Forever and a Day."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara, "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Auditorium: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Gildersleeve's Bad Boy," Guy Kibbee.
Granada: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 2:33, 5:44, 8:54.
Mystic: "Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton, Annabella. 2:10, 8:30. "Mister Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. 3:35, 7, 9:50.
Maplewood: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. 3:16, 9:16. "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 2:02, 8:02.
Orpheum: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathborne, Nigel Bruce. 2:15, 8. "The More the Merrier," Joel McCrea, Jean Arthur. 3:30, 9:15.
Strand: "Flight for Freedom." 3:10, 8:15. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day." 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Gildersleeve's Bay Day," Harold Peary. 1:30, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. "Forever and a Day."

NATICK—Colonial: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Five Graves to Cairo," Pranchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camso: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAK

American Bombers Attack Paramushiro and Isle Off Coast of Japan

Continued from Page 1

ther appearances of enemy planes from the north are to be expected."

Five Liberators and three Flying Fortresses staged the new raid from Aleutian bases, Tokyo said, interpreting it as stemming from "positive measures" by the United States to "raid our mainland, Japan, from the north."

The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Sicily:

Americans Land Behind Nazi Lines

A task force of American infantry again has landed from the sea behind German lines on the north coast of Sicily in an amphibious operation even more daring than the first and established a bridgehead east of Cape Orlando after cutting through powerful Nazi resistance.

The Americans had to fight their way ashore to launch the assault at dawn Aug. 11 and were met immediately by strong German counterattacks, reports to Allied Headquarters in North Africa said.

American warships and swarms of fighter-bombers covered the landing, pouring a storm of shells, bombs, and machine-gun fire into German detachments as they surged down the beach to give battle.

The surprise element which contributed to the success of the outflanking of the San Agata-Cesaro line from the sea at the week end was lacking, but the Americans broke up the counterattacks, and a field dispatch said they had "successfully established a bridgehead."

The action, near the mouth of the Nazo River 40 miles due west of Messina, probably trapped large German forces within a 10-mile area between the main American Army attacking frontally along the north coast and the landing party at the rear.

The task of loading and transporting this force to attack the beaches was compressed into one day. Without advance notice, the troops were told what equipment was needed, then were rushed late in the day to the embarkation point in trucks.

The new American landing behind the German lines developed as other detachments of the United States Seventh Army consolidated positions in the area of San Marco d'Alunzio, between American-held San Agata and Cape Orlando.

As soon as the fighting started, American warships trained heavy guns on German troop concentrations and opened up. At the same instant, co-ordinated American air support came into action and fighter-bomber squadrons dived on the enemy with all guns blazing.

Nevertheless, the Germans were able to mount a number of counter-attacks. All were broken up and the Americans fought their way on to the shore objectives.

The warships then shifted their batteries, lobbing heavy shells at Nazi strong points along the beach and inland.

So far as was known here, the landing party has not yet established direct contact with the main American forces west of Cape Orlando.

While it was not officially stated, the principal objective of the amphibious thrust presumably was to cut the main north-coast road before the Germans either could retreat or move in reinforcements.

Battle reports noted that German troops appeared to be tiring under relentless Allied land, sea, and air pressure. There is no sign, however, of a general crack-up although Axis forces manifestly are fighting only to gain time and to make this last phase of the Sicilian campaign as expensive for the Allies as possible.

A strong force of American Flying Fortresses bombed Terni, an important railway and manufacturing center 50 miles north of Rome, in the heaviest of these sweeps.

The key German base of Randazzo has been brought under fire by light as well as heavy artillery of the American force fighting its way eastward along the road from Cesaro, indicating ground lines have been established within three miles of the town.

Closing in from the southwest, a British Eighth Army column was reported more than half way along on the 10-mile road between Bronte and Randazzo, while vanguards were said to be within 10 miles of Taormina.

Allies Now Report Surplus of Shipping

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 12

For the first time since the war began the Allies are reported to have a surplus of shipping — another indication of their readiness to strike with a full-scale invasion of Europe.

The surplus was reported by the London Financial News, which said, "It is highly encouraging, for the development of Allied strategy has so far been held up more by the shortage of shipping space than by any other single factor."

Russia:

Fall of Kharkov Seems Imminent

The Russian stranglehold on Kharkov tightened as Red Army troops drove within 7½ miles of the big Ukrainian city from the northeast and severed the Poltava-Kharkov railway, main lifeline of the defending Nazis, over a 10-mile stretch west of the nearly encircled bastion.

The fall of Kharkov appeared imminent.

The German escape gap was narrowed to 30 or 40 miles when a Soviet column, in a brilliant wheeling movement southwest of the city toward the Dnieper River, cut the Kharkov-Poltava railway line at Vodyanaya, 40 miles to the west.

A Soviet thrust toward the Dnieper also threatened German forces in the Donets Basin, where large units of the Nazis are deployed from 100 to 200 miles to the southeast. Carried further, the Soviet advance would cut in behind these forces to render their position untenable.

German-held railway stations, trains, and troop columns below Kharkov were blasted by Soviet airmen, apparently in an attempt to cut off a retreat. A special Russian communiqué said Lozovaya, Barvenkova, and other stations on the vital Kiev-Stalino line were bombed and strafed.

The Russian advance was nearest Kharkov at the village of Cherkasskie Tishki, 7½ miles to the northeast. Other Russian forces were closing in from points 12 miles to the north, 30 miles to the west, and 22 miles to the southwest. Kharkov, lying in an open plain, apeared doomed by these combined threats.

In frantic efforts to relieve the city, the Nazis threw in several tank divisions, the Moscow communiqué said, but the Russians broke through, capturing 50 populated places in a 12-mile drive. In the town of Akhtyrka, 42 miles south of Sumy, 1,600 Germans were killed, 36 tanks demolished, and 260 trucks destroyed. Captured booty included nearly 200 trucks.

Capture of Vodyanaya demoralized the Germans, who fled in headlong retreat after fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

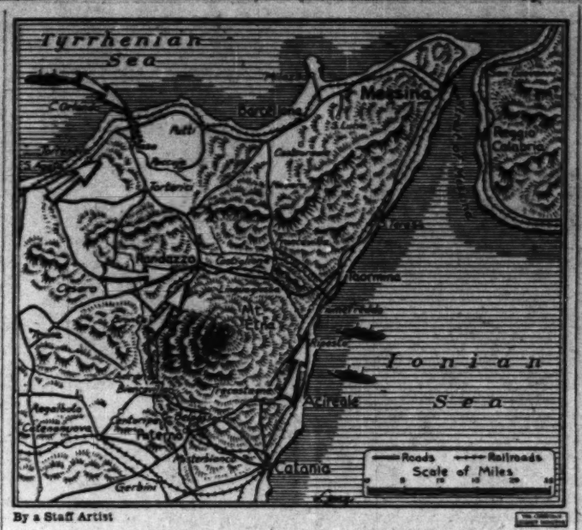
In the Russian-German battle on a 400-mile line from north of Smolensk to south of Kharkov, one column was less than 40 miles from Bryansk after capturing Alexeyevka in spite of heavy enemy resistance. In all, 70 villages were taken in this area, together with 2,000 prisoners and huge quantities of war material.

The drive against Bryansk continued through fresh German tank divisions that had been rallied in a desperate effort to halt the advance.

Perfect co-ordination of Soviet tanks, infantry, artillery, and aviation was an important factor in the high-speed rush to envelop Kharkov, Red Star, Army newspaper, reported.

Soviet infantry and artillery were waging battle against Nazi strongholds while tank forces by-passed garrison towns to sever communications and capture settlements in the hills around the enemy bases.

East of Kharkov, where Red Army forces were fighting their way tenaciously into the city's suburban districts, the Germans were reported felling cherry and apple trees to construct pillboxes among the ruins of the villages.



By a Staff Artist

Americans Stage Coup in Sicily

Arrows show points at which the Allies are pushing forward in Sicily. Topmost arrow indicates scene of the daring attack of an American landing party, designed to cut off the German retreat.

Continent:

Flying Fortresses Batter Bonn

Flying Fortresses of the United States Eighth Army Air Force attacked industrial targets in Germany, it was announced at American Headquarters in London.

The American thrust, made across the Channel in bright sunlight, followed night raids on the Ruhr and Rhineland by RAF Mosquitos.

The German radio said that targets in the Rhineland, particularly Bonn, 15 miles southeast of Cologne, were hit by the American raiders. The Nazi broadcast said a strong force of four-engined bombers made the attack, taking advantage of excellent cloud cover in their swing down the Rhine.

"The raiders were spotted before reaching the French Coast," The German radio added. "They were intercepted and many heavy air battles were fought above the clouds."

The broadcast said the raiders concentrated their heaviest attack against the "inner city" of Bonn, which has a population of approximately 100,000.

Bonn, the target of five RAF raids since the war began, is known chiefly for its university and as the birthplace of Beethoven. It is a large railway center on a Rhine Valley line which forms one of Germany's most important north-south communications systems. Its industries include a factory producing light alloys, flour mills, and warehouses.

In other operations by the RAF during the night, mines were laid in enemy waters and railway targets in France and the Low Countries were attacked. One night bomber was reported missing.

German planes retaliated in the heaviest raid on Britain in several weeks when about 10 raiders dumped incendiaries on an unnamed southwest coast town.

Bern reports said that 2,000 were reported killed and 40,000 homeless following the previous day's RAF raid on Nuremberg.

Brazil Plans to Send Six Divisions Abroad

By the Associated Press

Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 12

A Brazilian Embassy spokesman estimated that between now and the end of the war Brazil will send about five or six army divisions—approximately 120,000 men—overseas.

"It is most probable," he said, "that one division will sail before the end of October and others will follow immediately. Motorized divisions are being actively trained with matériel supplied by the United States, which is more than sufficient for one full division."

New Georgia:

Japanese Cling To Bairoko Harbor

The tenacious quality of the Japanese is being demonstrated anew within the slowly diminishing area where the enemy is holding out on Northern New Georgia.

The battle for Munda ended Aug. 5. On that day, United States infantry elements of the 25th, 37th, and 43rd Divisions and the Marines overran the 4,500-foot air strip, dotted with wrecked Japanese planes.

Until Munda's capture, Bairoko Harbor to the north of it on the Kula Gulf was technically the supply port for the airfield garrison although in actuality Bairoko was cut off from communication with Munda in mid-July by United States jungle troops. But with Munda's fall, Bairoko's military importance declined and, indeed, the area constituted a potential trap.

American forces already had one jaw set against Bairoko, moving on it from the northeast after putting ashore at Rice Anchorage on July 5.

With Munda's fall, another American force began advancing northward from the airfield. It deployed around a mangrove swamp. The right flank within a few days reached a point two miles southeast of Bairoko and joined the force which came down from the northeast, effecting an encirclement.

Despite this seemingly hopeless situation from the Japanese standpoint, the enemy has put up such fierce resistance against the force which deployed to the left of the swamp that a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported the Allied force was only halfway toward its objective.

The news elsewhere, as recorded in the communiqué, was of widespread air activity against Japanese shipping. The enemy has suffered such severe losses among heavier ships that he has favored in recent months the use of barges and small convoys which lend themselves to swift movement at night, to concealment, and are harder to hit.

The communiqué reported the sinking of a 1,500-ton ship, serious damaging of a 2,500-tonner, and damaging of a third small ship in attacks by Liberators on small convoys in the vicinity of New Ireland—supply point for the big enemy base of Rabaul, New Britain. It also told of widespread successes against barges, 18 of which were sunk, in the general area of Japan's menaced air base of Salamaua, on Northeastern New Guinea.

Sicily Cost Axis 1,421 Planes to Allies' 181

Continued from Page 1

principal centers of the Italian mainland from which the Axis desired to ship or fly reinforcements to the prospective combat zone. This sustained assault reduced the Axis air defense effort to negligible proportions and permitted the ground forces to land safely and advance rapidly until they reached main prepared defense positions.

With the arrival of Allied troops, the Allied air forces switched the main weight of their attack upon the railroads, highways, bridges, and sea ferry services. Axis railway locomotives, wagons, ships, barges, landing craft, and troop columns had run the ganutlet of constant attacks, while the Allied armies were getting ashore and gathering momentum for the advance toward Italy.

Particular attention was paid to the network of 16 airfields in Gerbini near Catania, for this had been developed by the Axis into the largest air base in Europe. The day after the Allied landings, two vital railway bridges were destroyed in Messina and this added greatly to the supply problems the Axis had to solve under the ever-mounting scale of the attack by air, land and, sea.

Few Axis Planes Met

Since then, relatively few Axis airplanes have been encountered over the Island on which some Allied air forces now are based, and the main Allied attack has been upon the airfields of the southern Italian mainland and upon northeastern Sicilian targets. At the same time these and other significant objectives were being attended to, the Allied air forces belabored Axis sea routes, moored vessels, roads, and field positions, and Allied heavy bombers delivered a series of consecutive raids on Naples, now greatly reduced in effectiveness as a key supply center on the Italian mainland as a result of attacks involving anything up to some hundreds of Allied aircraft.

While the strength of the Luftwaffe and Regia Aeronautica thus was being drained and Axis supply services impeded, Allied land troops made the most of their opportunities.

Axis Off Balance

Incidentally, many Axis aircraft abandoned on the ground still were serviceable and have been flown to salvage centers as the Allies have taken over the air fields from which the Axis formerly was operating them. Axis commanders obviously were not expecting the Allies to attack where they did and this is held to indicate inadequate appraisement caused by the entry of Allied air power since, taking this factor into account, southeastern Sicily was the logical area to be selected for invasion.

Because of this mistake, Axis defenses were caught on the wrong foot and the Allies were able within the first week of the invasion to take 25,000 prisoners—17,000 of them by the United States Seventh Army— and make valuable progress toward Catania, the souhernmost easterly key point where the German defenses were really strong. That opening period of entry cost the Axis at least 46 tanks, including some Mark 6 German Tigers.

At the end of the second week, two thirds of Sicily was in Allied hands, Axis casualties were high, and the total number of prisoners taken by the invaders had mounted to 40,000 captured by the United States Seventh Army and 8,000 by the British Eighth Army. These figures give an indication of the relative strength of opposition met by the Americans and the British (the latter including the First Canadian Division) as they advanced.

When the Americans perceived the limitations of the Axis forces in the area where they were attacking, they swung the axis of their advance from northeastward to northwestward by the process of removing the hitherto untried 45th Division—fresh from the United States—from the right of the line to the left. The Americans then cut off and captured the western and southwestern areas of the Island.

Untried Forces

Until then the 45th Division had been alongside the Canadians, also untried in active service as a whole division, and both gave an excellent account of themselves in the vital position juncture between American and British forces.

The reason for their juxtaposition was a logistic one, due to the arrival of big ships, not landing craft. During the second week the Italian Sixth Army lost so many generals and other high officers and men that it was clear the rest of the defense of the Island would have to be taken over chiefly by German commanders and troops.

During the third week with the Americans then pressing eastward, both the Americans and British came up against opposition far tougher than met before. The Axis began to gain advantages from shortening its line, lessening its commitments, and being able to use every known delaying ruse on the steep mountains and deep valleys admirably suited to such a purpose.

Allied Aim

The Allies' immediate aim then became in the fourth week to cut the defenders' line south of Mount Etna and fold back the Axis toward the East and North.

This the Allies now are doing. When Ragelbuto and Centuripe fell, the Axis defenders were confronted with the same danger to their lateral communications that caused their downfall in the last stages of the Tunisian campaign. They therefore drew back from Catania and other key points and gave up hope of holding the line to the south of Mt. Etna. At the time of writing, they were striving to hold as long as possible onto their remaining positions on the slopes of the volcano and were consolidating a line situated between Mt. Etna and the Caronie Mountains.

The nature of the ground, the proximity of the Italian mainland, and the amount of work already put into the construction of these defenses led expert observers to emphasize today the difficult task now ahead of the Allied invaders to discourage overoptimistic anticipations of a quick finish. At the same time, it was clear there could be only one result in the end, a not very far distant end at that. This is recognized by the Germans themselves, according to prisoners who declared they saw Axis defeat in Sicily inevitable but had shown themselves capable of fighting desperately in order to give the German High Command maximum time for the development of fresh plans in the light of the new military situation caused by Allied successes in Sicily and political upheavals in Italy.

Heavy Axis Losses

Prisoners spoke of such heavy Axis losses that some German companies had been reduced from 200 to 20 effectives. It is not doubted the Germans will continue bitter delaying tactics, using demolitions, mine fields, and booby traps to the full limit of their great skill in these matters. But the impending fall in due course is seen as comparable in some ways to the fall of Bizerte and Tunis, which made further defense of Tunisia impracticable in circumstances of great confusion due to the disrupture of communications.

Allied successes so far have been an international triumph of teamwork between the services. Mistakes have been made, but many more were avoided as the outcome of lessons learned in Tunisia. No longer does the sea represent a safe resting place for Axis flanks, as shown by the audacious American amphibian venture that put substantial forces behind the defending Axis troops in the northern coastal region this week.

The Allies now are amphibian specialists and the threat raised to Italy itself on this account, coupled with the enormous resources of all kinds at the Allies' disposal in this theater of the war leads observers to believe an appeal for a separate armistice by Italy is a possible and logical development if the Italians desire to spare themselves an even grimmer ordeal than would be entailed by nonco-operation with the Germans or an active attempt to cast off the German yoke. Already the Italian Coast is being bombarded by Allied naval guns while the Allied air forces are striking from above.

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Envoys of U. S.-Britain Hold Meeting With Stalin

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin conferred with the United States and British Ambassadors in Moscow yesterday in talks which appeared to be closely linked with the forthcoming meetings between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt.

In making the announcement, the Moscow Radio offered no comment, but the timing of the meeting coinciding with preparations in Canada for the sixth Roosevelt-Churchill war conference, left little doubt here as to the nature of the Moscow talks.

[Russian newspapers published today a Tass dispatch quoting the text of the official Quebec statement of Mr. Churchill's arrival in Canada.

To date, however, there has been no publication in Russia of President Roosevelt's statement that there would be no Russian participation in coming conferences between him and the British Prime Minister and his comment that this did not mean he would not be awfully glad to have the Russians present.]

President Awaited

QUEBEC, Quebec, Aug. 12 (AP)—A tapering off of Allied war planning became apparent here today but with every indication it would reach a new and sustained peak when President Roosevelt arrives for conferences with Prime Minister Winston Churchill of England.

When the American Chief Executive will reach Quebec is a military secret. Obviously his arrival may be anticipated soon, inasmuch as Mr. Churchill could not be expected to remain away indefinitely from the direction of affairs in warring Britain.

It was not until late yesterday that censorship bars were lifted and Canadian officials announced what the people of Quebec had been taking for granted—that Mr. Roosevelt would come to Canada's oldest city for the strategy parleys.

The tapering off in Anglo-Canadian discussions also began yesterday. Under the direction of Mr. Churchill and Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, the first joint session ever held by members of the British War Cabinet and the War Committee of the Canadian Cabinet took place at the Chateau Frontenac.

But later in the day, although British and Canadian chiefs of Staff continued win-the-war talks at the Chateau, the two Prime Ministers set out on a round of official calls whose greatest importance lay in adhering to the niceties of protocol.

They dropped in on Sir Eugene Fiset, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec Province, at his summer home and on Premier Adelard Godbout of Quebec at the Legislative Building.

Mr. Godbout presented the British Prime Minister to members of the Provincial Cabinet assembled in the Executive Council Chamber, the group chatted informally, and then Mr. Churchill addressed the Cabinet at some length in French.

The War Cabinet-War Committee session was more serious business. It lasted almost three hours.

"The field of the war was surveyed and questions of special joint interest to the two Governments were discussed," Mr. Churchill and Mr. King said in a formal statement afterward. "A further joint session will be held at a later date."

Britain had only two representatives present—the Prime Minister, who also is Minister of Defense, and Sir John Anderson, a Cabinet member without portfolio. Canada had nine participants—Mr. King and eight Cabinet Ministers who comprise the War Committee.

Canada Welcomes Churchills

Associated Press

Prime Minister Begins History-Making Visit

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, his wife, and daughter, are shown with Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in Quebec after their arrival there Aug. 10. Left to right: Mrs. Churchill, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Mackenzie King and Miss Mary Churchill, a subaltern in the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

Churchill on Visit to Niagara Falls

Continued from Page 1

been welcomed had the Russians participated in the present discussions.

Simultaneously, however, those who condemn the United States and Britain for Russia's absence forget a number of conditions as well as the fact that leading United States and British papers agree that "if the Russians have seemed to be left out on numerous occasion, it is not for lack of approaches."

Naturally, it is hoped that Premier Joseph Stalin's absence is due primarily to geographical difficulties, though it is natural Russia itself may have its own ideas regarding attendance at a conference which conceivably may deal not only with the European sphere of the war, but also with the Pacific.

Soviet as Neutral

Despite the fact that Russian statesmen long ago declared that "peace is one and indivisible" and the present world war is even more true to this axiom, Russia still is not at war with Japan. As a neutral, Russia might not feel too anxious to participate in a conference which had the promotion of war against Japan as a subject of discussion.

It would perhaps be more correct to say that what critics really decry is the absence of any inter-Allied organization for permanent consultation aimed at producing a single United Nations policy. This feeling is increasing, as there still seems a wide gap between the Anglo-American and Soviet approaches to European problems.

Every Day Vital

Nor is the situation improved by developments in Italy, where these same critics feel Americans and British could do more to hasten an Italian decision favorable to Allied plans. At the moment, it is felt Italy is the pivot of German strategy and policy and that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, its Premier, supported by certain reactionary elements which approve his policy of temporization and resistance to the Allies, is playing the German game—namely, for time.

For though Germany realizes Italy is finished, it is yet desirous of keeping it going while the Nazis make their own preparations for defense of North Italy. Every day Italy holds out is seen as an extra day the United Nations armies are kept away from Reich frontiers and as tending to act as a brake upon the satellite countries in the Balkans which seemed likely to take drastic steps in desperation following the first news of Mussolini's fall.

The United Nations, by their attitude toward the existing Italian regime, also are felt to be not giving much consideration to what The Times of London calls "the effective interplay of those fresh and vital political and social forces out of which alone a new and free Europe can arise." In fact, that the United Nations for the sake of a quick peace might be willing to support the imposition of "certain dubious vested interests upon the Italian people" and neglect cooperation with democratic forces there.

The Allies are failing, according to "Italia Libera," organ of the new Italian "Action Party," to realize that the Badoglio Government is merely "a pale and faded extension of those whose crimes and mistakes brought the country to its present situation, and that the Government is proceeding on its own account while the country is going in the opposite direction."

This is resuscitation of the former fear lest some kind of "Darlanism" again raise its head in Italy. Peoples from some occupied countries also regard suspiciously reports of training schools of British and American "administrators" for certain territories in Europe in the immediate postwar era.

Some of them admit in private conversation that they consider such a "Gauleiter system" will be poor recompense for having opposed the Germans for four years and that administration by organizations from London or Washington is not their idea of democracy and freedom. Since it is they who will live in these countries, they should already have a much greater say in what is to happen there.

Such misunderstandings, unless faced frankly and in time may well lead to development of an atmosphere of suspicion and misunderstanding. Under such conditions reference to these issues, however unpleasant, surely is a greater service than ignoring them and having to pay bitterly for their consequences.

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U. S. Cost of Living Inches Downward

Continued from Page 1

for beef, 8 per cent for pork, and 4 per cent for lamb.

Prices of chickens came down .5 per cent, though they were not affected by the OPA cut-back.

"There were continued reports of acute shortages of beef and poultry in many areas," Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins observed in announcing the Bureau's figures.

Fresh fish prices went up 4 per cent between mid-June and mid-July, but were cut down again by an OPA ceiling regulation on July 22 establishing maximum retail prices below the July 15 level.

The Victory gardener had a big hand in bringing down the cost of living, Miss Perkins reported.

"Victory-Garden produce and larger commercial supplies helped to accelebrate the normal summer decline in vegetable prices which in almost all cases was greater than usual from June to July," the report said.

Cabbage went down 35 per cent, beets 27 per cent, white potatoes 15 per cent, lettuce 11 per cent, sweet potatoes 5 per cent, and onions 2 per cent.

Despite reductions, fresh-vegetable prices as a whole still were about 40 per cent above a year ago.

The Labor Department's report gave President Roosevelt a talking point with which to ward off labor's threatened demands for increased wages if the cost of living continued to go up.

In turning down an appeal for higher wages for 1,000,000 shipyard workers this week, the National War Labor Board called price control a "remarkable success" with exception of the controls on food, to which OPA has been giving special attention the last three months. Now even food-price rises have been curbed, at least for the time being.

OPA expects to spend about $500,000,000 in subsidies this year in an attempt to cut prices back to the Sept. 15, 1942, level.

Another factor in OPA's recent success has been the establishment of about 5,000 local price panels all over the country to do a volunteer enforcement job.

Celler Sees End of Zionism

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, said last night he was informed by "thoroughly reliable sources" that the British Foreign Office and the State Department will issue a joint statement shortly "silencing all discussion on the Arabian-Jewish question in Palestine."

"It will, in effect, be an implied but nonetheless conclusive acceptance of the MacDonald White Paper of 1939 which decreed that no more than 75,000 Jews will be admitted to Palestine for a five year period," he said in a statement. He added that it also marked the end of the Zionist Cause. "In the name of expediency and appeasement, under the shallow pretense of military and political necessity, Palestine as a homeland for the Jews becomes the 'Lost Atlantis' of a helpless, hopeless, unwanted people," he said.

Of the 75,000 certificates of entrance allotted by the MacDonald White Paper, he said less than 29,000 remain unused. Adherence to the White Paper, he added, will mean that in 1944 Jewish immigration into Palestine will cease if so voted by a majority of Arabs.

Britain Warns P. O. Workers On Trades Union

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Members of the Union of Post Office Workers were warned today by the Government that if their Union affiliated with the Trades Union Congress, they would have to choose within a month whether to remain members of the Union or forfeit their established position and pension rights.

The warning was given in a statement from 10 Downing Street which said it understood that an application by the Union for affiliation with the Trades Union Congress would be considered at the September conference. The statement quoted Section 5 of the Trades Disputes Act as saying that if an association of which civil servants are members affiliated with the Trades Union Congress, civil servants are to be given warning of the law.

2 Sentenced on Fraud Charge

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 12 (AP)—Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut sentenced two former executives of Triumph Explosives, Inc., Elkton, Md., today to three-year prison terms and fined them substantial sums following their conviction on charges arising out of what the Government described as a $1,400,000 war-contract fraud.

However, Judge Chesnut said that if Gustav H. Kann made full restitution of the $42,000 he was charged with extracting from the corporation, the Judge would be disposed to put the Pittsburgh financier on probation because of his "prior good deeds." Mr. Kann was fined $5,000 and costs plus the prison term on a mail-fraud charge.

Joseph Ben Decker, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined $1,000 on a mail-fraud charge. He received a prison sentence of one year and one day and a $1,000 fine plus costs on a charge of violating the Renegotiation Act, sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Decker, however, was freed on $5,000 continued bail pending appeal. He filed a motion of intent to appeal the case.

Simon Sobeloff, Mr. Kann's attorney, said his client already had paid back $10,103 of the amount.

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But the transportation of food—important as it is—is only *one* of the Central's wartime responsibilities. Troop movements, military supplies, essential war freight and passengers on war business have more than *doubled* our traffic since World War II began.

So when you travel or ship by rail, please remember that railway space, like food, is a perishable commodity. And, like food, it must be *conserved* . . . so that every car, every precious inch of space, can do a full-time job for Victory.

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Safer Peacetime Autos Are Expected

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 12—Developments in the field of plastics, refinements in streamlining, new ideas in retooling and change-over in mass production—all these and other wartime factors combine toward an affirmative answer to Victor W. Killick's question, "Can we build automobiles to keep drivers out of trouble?"

Mr. Killick, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Motor Vehicles here, who asked the question in booklet form in 1940, is most hopeful that the answer will be given in terms of strangely new automobiles on the highways when the nation's great auto factories turn again to their accustomed tasks after the war.

"If I were writing the little book now I should be far more positive than I was before that much safer automobiles can be built through application of the lessons we have learned through applying the statistics this Bureau gathers," he says.

Mr. Killick is in touch with the automobile designers whose products will take the now war-busy populace on its vacation and sightseeing tours in postwar years. He believes that those factors which have already been recognized as safety guards are being incorporated to some extent in the designs now on drafting boards, and that in the course of a few years the automobile manufacturers will have changed their models to such an extent that the "highway of tomorrow" will have quite a different appearance.

A major factor working toward change in auto construction is the positive, widespread proof that obstructed vision lies at the root of most automobile accidents. Mr. Killick's "ideal" automobile would place the driver's seat at the very front, surrounded by unpartitioned plastic windshield and windows, and the engine far in the rear.

Such a basic rearrangement makes naturally for streamlining, or "teardrop" design, which has been shown by many tests to be the most efficient from a power-efficiency standpoint. Mr. Killick compares such a design to the sperm whale, which, he says, is one of the best examples of streamlining and effective power use in nature.

The structural post between windshield and front window on the average automobile is condemned by Mr. Killick and his colleagues in the State Highway Patrol as the greatest trouble maker of all. It blocks the driver's vision in some critical instances to the extent of blotting out oncoming cars. The high top rim of the driver's wheel, and the high radiator in front show up in tests and statistics as hazards of vital importance.

Chief value of placing the engine over the rear axle, in Mr. Killick's opinion, lies in ridding the driver's compartment completely of exhaust gases, which have been shown to cause drowsiness in drivers unalert against its effects. The so-called tear-drop design would thrust exhaust gases into a swift-moving air stream and present accumulation of eddies of gas and their suction into the car.

Low center of gravity, elimination of projecting fenders, handles and hinges, are other points which the statistics of experience recommend, and which Mr. Killick believes are bound to be incorporated in new automobile models as the age of plastics in industry swings into its full stride. He estimates that five years will bring revolutionary changes in auto design and construction.

The present period of tire and gasoline rationing, with compulsory reduced automobile speeds and consequent reduction of some of traffic's most frightful statistics, gives Mr. Killick a moderate breathing spell for contemplation of the future.

He expects, as do others in close touch with the auto traffic and travel situation, that when restrictions on driving speeds are lifted after the war, the tragic aspects may come into prominence again with a rush.

"The number of traffic accidents and tragedies has been greatly reduced under wartime driving restrictions," says Mr. Killick, "but the rate, measured in comparable terms, is higher. This fact makes it necessary for all persons, whether connected with the automobile industry or not, whether they are car drivers or not, to take an interest in the automobile, the highway, and the driver of the future."

One phase of the general problem to which Mr. Killick calls special attention, is that of drunken driving. The most recent annual report of the Department of Motor Vehicles, for which he supplied the statistics, shows that during a war period in which traffic accidents as a whole decreased 26 per cent, the number of those involving drivers who had been under the influence of intoxicants increased 6.3 per cent.

As to the future and the building of automobiles capable of even greater speeds, Mr. Killick believes that much of the responsibility for safety must be accepted by the designers and builders.

"Too much cannot be expected of the automobile driver," he says. "We cannot make humanity over. We will never make the mass public into expert auto drivers."

That does not mean that his hope for the future of auto driving is low. It is, in fact, high.

Modern Improvement On Ancient Stinkpot

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines proposed today that metal mines make it possible for their workers to smell danger.

It suggested they install compressed-air lines through which stenches could be released as a warning of mine fires or other emergencies.

Circle of Good News to Soldiers' Kin

Wide World

Government Checks in the Offing

The circle above may look decorative, but it is strictly utilitarian. The machine being operated by Miss Margaret Slagle of Bruin, Pa., sorts family allowance authorizations by soldiers' Army serial numbers at the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits in Newark, N. J. The ODB is at present sending out over 4,000,000 checks each month in allotment-of-pay and family-allowance payments made in behalf of over 8,000,000 members of Army men's families.

Police Chiefs Elect Indiana Man President

DETROIT, Aug. 12 (AP)—Concluding its 50th annual convention, the International Association of Chiefs of Police Aug. 11 elected this group of officers:

President—Michael F. Morrissey, former Indianapolis Chief of Police.

Secretary—Peter F. Brady, Harrison, N. J. (Re-elected.)

Treasurer—John L. Sullivan, Pittsfield, Mass. (Re-elected.)

Executive Secretary—Edward J. Kelly, Superintendent of Rhode Island State Police. (Re-elected.)

Mr. Morrissey, who was chief at Indianapolis for 13 years, is now Chief of the State and Municipal Police Section of the Social Protection Division of the Federal Security Agency.

The convention, attended by 800 police chiefs from the United States, Mexico, and Canada, unanimously indorsed and commended the work of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The United States Secret Service, and the Bureau of Narcotics also were cited.

Another resolution protested motion pictures which make "heroes" of criminals.

Paying Army Family Benefits Tangled by 2,000 John Smiths

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12 (AP)—The Army's Office of Dependency Benefits is a sort of national court of domestic relations.

Brig. Gen. Harold N. Gilbert, Director of ODB, says that every day when he enters the big, white 18-story building from which Uncle Sam sends out checks to help pay the bills of soldiers' families, he wishes he had the wisdom of Solomon.

General Gilbert is credited with developing the entire complicated system which in July was disbursing money to some 8,000,000 dependents of 4,500,000 soldiers at the approximate rate of $2,000,000,000 a year.

ODB operates under the provisions made by the Servicemen's Dependents' Allowance Act of June, 1942.

(The Navy has the same provisions that allowances are to be made payable by the Navy Department from any appropriations provided from the pay of enlisted men of the Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard.)

ODB pays Class A and Class B family allowances and Class E (voluntary) allotments of pay to the families of Army men.

A family allowance is a two-way proposition: Part of it comes from the soldier; the rest comes from Uncle Sam. The ODB pays the family allowance in a monthly check that will help meet a family budget.

An allotment-of-pay comes entirely out of a soldier's pay.

Family allotments are made only to enlisted men up to and including Sergeants, Fourth Grade.

In class A are the wife and children of the soldier and a former wife divorced, to whom alimony is payable. Class A relatives do not have to be dependent upon the soldier in order to be eligible for a family allowance.

In class B are the parents, brothers, sisters and grandchildren of the soldier. Those in Class B must be dependent upon the soldier for their support.

Voluntary allotments may be made by anyone in the service from a general on down to the newest private. They may authorize allotments for their dependents; for payment of life insurance premiums; to a bank for savings, or a checking account in the soldier's name, or in the name of a dependent.

If the allowance is for Class A dependents only, or for Class B dependents only, $22 a month is set aside from the soldier's pay. If it is for both classes, $27 a month is set aside.

With the Government's contributions the soldier's wife, for instance, will get $50 a month, a wife and child $62, wife and two children $72, father and mother only, $47, and wife and parents $80.

"Get 'em paid," is the General's slogan. It's posted in every corridor, in every department.

Under a new regulation effective Aug. 1 allowances generally begin to accrue the first day of the month in which a soldier is inducted, if he files his application before the end of that month.

In such a case, the first check will be dispatched to his dependents the last day of the same month, or shortly thereafter.

The system the General has developed is a sort of a production-line process for receiving, recording, adjudicating and approving or disapproving applications for benefits.

"Paying a family allowance is not just a matter of putting a name on a mailing list and sending out a check every month," General Gilbert says.

"Hours of work are involved before an account can be set up for payment. . . . All the provisions of the law which we are administering must be complied with."

Proof of relationship and dependency must be shown.

ODB has large problems:

Name duplications. . . . There are on file 25,000 family allowance applications for soldiers named Smith; 2,000 of them named John Smith. . . . Fifteen thousand applications for men named Brown.

Queries . . . People write in asking for everything under the sun from a package of safety pins to how to get a new trailer.

Ignorance . . . The woman who, according to ODB, wrote she had received her check but not the money and would ODB "please send her the money so that she could return the check?"

ODB uses in the process of getting 'em paid a flock of very human-acting machines that do everything from play detective to being downright stubborn.

For instance, if any information on the stencil card fails to agree with information on the face of a check, the machine refuses to write the check. The device writes approximately 120 checks a minute.

This check-writing machine . . . in use elsewhere only by the Navy and Treasury Departments . . . affixes the signature of the finance officer and the date when each family allowance is sent.

There's the "stuffer." Press a button and it inserts the check into a brown, window envelope, licks the flap, seals the envelope and deposits it with others in a pile, counting the checks as it clicks along.

Then there's a device which determines whether there's been any cheating on the part of the "stuffer" . . . Sherlocking out envelopes that have two checks in them . . . flashing on a red light when it finds one.

Lastly, a tidy device winds strings around the bundles ready to be mailed; ties a neat bow on top.

N. Y. Election Board to Decide Who Won Labor Party Control

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—It was left to the official canvass of the New York City Board of Elections today to determine the Aug. 10 primary election results in the bitter factional struggle for control of the American Labor Party, as Right and Left Wing elements continued to controvert each other's victory claims in the Party's vital city-wide field.

The down-state area centers more than 90 per cent of the total A. L. P. enrollment and, while Right Wing forces dominating the State Committee conceded Left-Wing retention of Party control in New York County, and the Left Wing the Rightists' recapture of the Bronx, the disposition of Kings, largest of the five city counties and key to party leverage, remains in hot dispute.

Meanwhile, the only certainty remained the closeness of the intra-party outcome, which incomplete police figures yesterday had indicated would be a marginal Right-Wing lead.

May Still Be Indecisive

If the official count substantiates the drawn- battle aspect, the result may still be up in the air until the county conventions are called together late this month, when the 8,200 A. L. P. County Committeemen would still face decision on the state leadership issue as between Right Wing, made up of American liberals and Left Wing, charged with Communist Party support.

A close Right-Wing victory at that time would, in turn, lead to a fight for control of the State Committee in the 1944 April primaries when all parties elect delegates to their state conventions, official nominator of state and presidential tickets. Both sides in the A. L. P. dispute are committed to New Deal support.

The major party stake in the laborites' split lies in the fact that this seven-year-old experiment in national minority politics has a 400,000 vote strength in New York, through which it has been able on occasion to implement veto force over endorsements in city and state elections and consistently to underwrite New Deal pluralities.

Manhattan Left-Wing Stronghold

In New York City's five boroughs, Manhattan has been a Left-Wing A. L. P. stronghold since this faction, led by Representative Vito Marcantonio (D) of New York organized an intra-party opposition six years ago, while up to this year, the Rightists, with Alex Rose, State Executive Secretary, as field chief, have had decisive control in the Bronx and Kings. The less populous counties of Queens and Richmond are outside the controversy. This year, by a gain of two Assembly Districts, the Right Wing brought its area of Manhattan control up to six of the County's 23.

As this was written, the perennial controversy saw each of the rival elements avidly to the fore with Kings County victory tallies based on incomplete reports of their respective election worker corps. Latest Right-Wing compilation out of 971 of the 1,240 Election Districts in the crucial Borough was the election of 2,250 County Committeemen to 1,500 Left-Wingers, with 250 ties. Counter claim from the Left Wing was 2,021 to 1,137 for the state leadership, with 200 ties.

Awaiting the official Board of Elections score, to Mr. Rose's insistence that his side had had "definitedly carried Kings" and won the City contest, Mr. Marcantonio's retort was an offer to post a $5,000 wager, to be turned over to war relief or charity, that final figures would show a Left-Wing majority in Kings.

France's Population Has 4-Year Decline

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 12 (AP)—A Vichy dispatch quoting the newspaper Petit Dauphinois at Grenoble, France, said today that France's population had dropped off nearly 500,000 in the past four years.

The dispatch set forth that in 1942 there were 544,673 births and 638,298 deaths, the latter including 38,169 children less than one year old, and that since 1939 the excess of mortalities over births was 496,031. One of the important factors were conditions resulting from malnutrition due to war-borne conditions, the paper said.

Infant mortality has continued to rise. In 1939, the rate was 63 per 1,000, in 1940, 91 per 1,000; in 1941 the rate was 75 per 1,000, and the next year 70.

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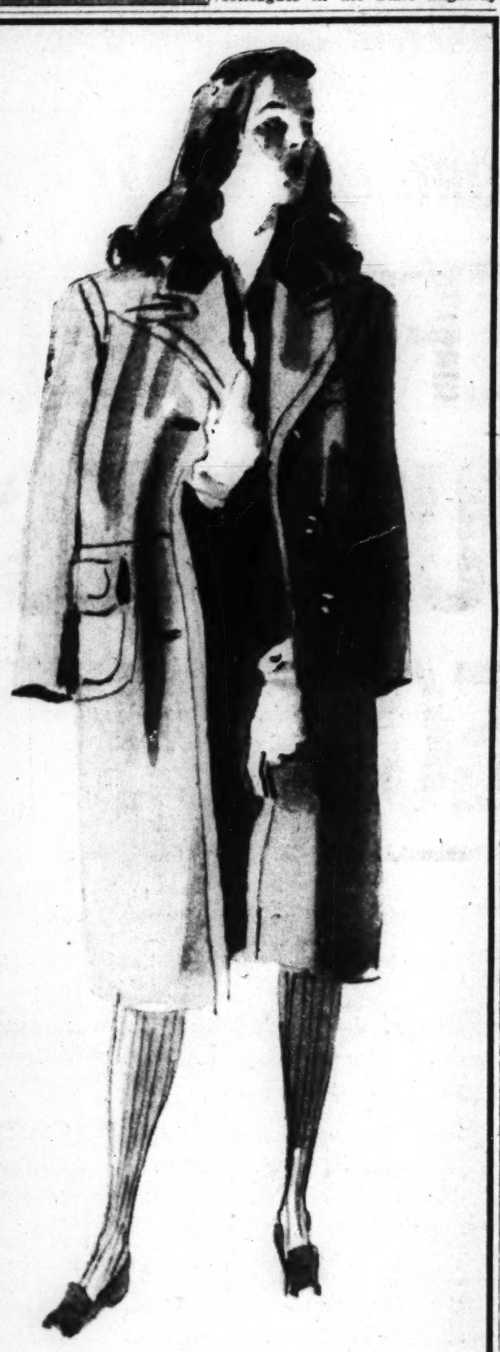

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Lewis Bid for Reaffiliation With A. F. of L. Strikes Snag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—Prospects for an early reunion of John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers with the American Federation of Labor dimmed notably here Wednesday when the A. F. of L. Executive Council voted unanimously to report the Lewis petition for reinstatement to the October convention without recommendation.

That this action throws some doubt on the chances for a bridging of one of the most serious breaches in the history of the labor movement, is concluded from the fact that Mr. Lewis threatened recently that if there were further delay in action of his petition he would withdraw it and the $60,000 "earnest" money with which it was accompanied.

Indication Seems Plain

William Green, A. F. of L. President, revealed after an all-day conference, most of which he said was taken up in a "high minded discussion" of the subject, that the Council had decided to do precisely what the three-man committee delegated to meet with Mr. Lewis, had done, simply to make a factual report and let the larger body decide.

This is thought to be an unprecedented action, for a decision on a charter to be referred by the Council to the full convention. And it is taken to indicate that there is, in spite of the final unanimous vote, a wide cleavage over readmission of the Lewis group.

Mr. Lewis founded the Congress of Industrial Organizations against the vigorous objection of other Federation leaders in 1935. In September, 1936, the Federation suspended Mr. Lewis and nine of the unions which sided with him in his plan to set up industrial rather than craft unions, and in 1937 expelled all of them from membership. Later Mr. Lewis took his United Mine Workers out of the C. I. O. which he had fathered and for some time has led a one-man war against everyone with whom he didn't agree, including President Roosevelt.

This spring, however, out of a clear sky, Mr. Lewis asked for reinstatement in the A. F. of L. Negotiations since then have brought a Federation committee, composed of Daniel J. Tobin, head of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Matthew Woll, President of the International Photoengravers, and George M. Harrison, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, together with Mr. Lewis to discuss the terms of readmission.

Two Hurdles Appear

Immediately there arose two stumbling blocks which are believed to have stood in the way of definite action by the Council itself. First is a union known as District 50 of the United Mine Workers, a catch-all for unorganized workers in practically every trade, including those in the jurisdiction of A. F. of L. unions. The other is the presence within the Federation of the Progressive Mine Workers, organized after Mr. Lewis left with his United Mine Workers.

To bring the Lewis group into the Federation "as is" not only would infringe, according to some, certain constitutional requirements, but would, in the words of Mr. Green "only increase the jurisdictional differences and internal strife from which we have suffered."

Mr. Lewis, it is understood, has insisted that the Federation take him and his union back in just as they are, and that then whatever jurisdictional difficulties there might be, involving District 50 and the two miners groups, could be ironed out. Leading a group which has been adamantine in its opposition to readmission on these terms has been Mr. Tobin. William L. Hutcheson, Carpenters Union leader, like Mr. Lewis, a Republican, and a supporter of him, sponsored the Lewis return to the Federation and has taken his side against Mr. Tobin and others.

If Mr. Lewis holds to his threat to withdraw the petition in case it should be referred by the Council to the convention, the whole matter would appear to be back where it was before. In this case those who succeeded in persuading the Council to take what in effect was no action at all, have won the case for rejection of the Lewis bid.

Mascots Taken Along Into New Barracks

Associated Press

Incident of the Washington Scene

Maj. Ruth Streeter (left), director of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserves, holds "Corporal," and Lieut. Col. Margaret Eaton of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, holds "Sergeant" as the Canadian unit and their mascots take quarters in their new barracks in the former residence of the American Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles.

Federal Aid Shouted Down In Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 12 (AP)—The Republican-controlled Missouri House of Representatives—backing a member's shout that the Federal Government take its money and get out—defeated a bill to provide an additional $750,000 to administer the State's $69,000,000 social security program.

Gov. Forrest C. Donnell (R) had asked the addition to $4,460,000 already appropriated after Federal officials suggested the Federal matching dollars would be shut off if the State did not administer the law properly.

Deafening choruses of nays greeted amendments which would have sliced the sum to as low as $340,000. The rejection of the entire appropriation was by a 62 to 60 vote.

Rep. Morris Osburn (D), leading the fight for the fund, said the State Social Security Director "told us he can't administer this law unless we give him an additional $750,000." He said "when there is a breakdown" in the administration "that's when you'll all hurry back here and be glad to give whatever they ask."

A dozen members clamored for the floor as Mr. Osburn concluded.

"The Federal Government is always holding a dictator's club over our heads and saying 'if you don't do this or don't do that we're going to give you a sound spanking and take your candy away,'" Representative Ralph Erdwin replied. He proposed the State raise the sales tax to 3 per cent (it is now 2 per cent), earmark a penny of that for pensions and tell the Federal Government to get out.

General Landrum Of Army Awarded Navy's D. S. Medal

ADAK ISLAND, Aug 9 Delayed. (AP)—A naval Distinguished Service Medal was awarded today to Maj. Gen. Eugene L. Landrum for gallantry and distinguished service in commanding the troops which conquered the Japanese garrison on Attu Island, westernmost of the Aleutians.

Vice Admiral Thomas Kinkaid, in making the award, declared it was the first time in his career that he had decorated an Army man with a Naval Medal. He asserted that he considered General Landrum's operation on Attu typical of the best in Army-Navy co-operation.

Such joint operations must continue during the war in the Pacific, where there no longer are actually separate units, but a joint operating force, the Admiral said.

General Landrum is a native of Florida. He now is known widely as "Landrum of the Aleutians" for his work in the occupation of Adak and the conquest of Attu. He came to the Aleutians as a Brigadier General and was promoted for the Adak operation.

The presentation was made in the presence of Lieut. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Jr., Commander of the Alaska Defense Command, and Maj. Gen. William Butler.

Auto-Riding Dog Wears Sun Glasses

ELY, Minn. (AP)—An Ely merchant says maybe the manufacturers of sun glasses are missing a good opportunity.

A woman purchased a pair of the colored glasses at his store, explaining that they were for her cocker spaniel. She proceeded to try them on the dog while he sat quietly as they were adjusted and then strutted out of the store.

The woman said the dog always rode in the car with his head out the window. She added she hoped the glasses would keep her pet's eyes from running in the wind.

'Cross Creek' Author Wins Rounds in Court

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 12 (AP)—Author Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings won the first round Aug. 10 in a $100,000 suit brought against her by Miss Zelma Cason, Gainesville social worker, charging defamation of character in Miss Rawlings book "Cross Creek."

A demurrer by attorneys for the writer contending that the declaration in Miss Cason's suit did not show sufficient cause for action was sustained by Circuit Judge John A. H. Murphree. Counsel for Miss Cason was given 15 days in which to amend the declaration.

Brewster Hits North African Wheat Buying

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 12 (AP)—United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, asserted today that the American North African Economic Board is contracting for large amounts of local wheat at prices 50 to 60 cents a bushel higher than in the United States.

The Senator, a member of the Truman Committee, who is here with four other United States Senators on a tour of American war theaters overseas, says he was "startled to discover a contract by which the American Government will be paying $2.10 a bushel for North African wheat for unknown future purposes."

Senator Brewster said local French authorities had raised wheat prices twice in the last three months "and don't seem particularly anxious for us to buy up stocks."

Senator Brewster leveled a general criticism of "lack of co-ordination and unification" against American civil agencies functioning in North Africa, including the Lend-Lease Administration, the Board of Economic Warfare and the Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation organization.

He said, "Back in America, people won't understand that spread between wheat prices here and there. There is no military necessity of the acquisition of these stocks by the North African Economic Board and the purposes for which the wheat will be used are undecided yet."

Two Inspectors Suspended As Result of Glider Crash

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The War Department has announced that faulty manufacture and inspection caused the St. Louis glider crash in which 10 persons were killed, and said two Army Air Forces inspectors have been temporarily suspended.

A summary of conclusions reached by three air forces investigating groups, the announcement said, indicated "that faulty manufacture by a sub-contractor, faulty inspection by the prime manufacturer, and inadequate enforcement of inspection procedures, combined to produce a fatal hidden defect in a wing strut metal fitting."

The air forces have acted to prevent any recurrence of such parts failure, including the grounding of all similar gliders manufactured in the St. Louis area, because they might contain fittings from the same sub-contractors. The glider which crashed Aug. 1 was manufactured by the Robertson Aircraft Corporation, the Army said, and approximately 100 craft were grounded Aug. 4.

"Action has been initiated to bring the Receiving Department of Robertson Aircraft Corporation up to Army Air Forces' inspection standards," the announcement said.

"No evidence of sabotage has been discovered. The Army Air Force inspector in charge (Charles C. Latty) and the Army Air Forces Receiving Inspector (William A. Williams) have been temporarily suspended.

"An investigation to determine the extent of their responsibility for inadequate enforcement of inspection requirements and whether disciplinary action should be taken is now being conducted by the AAF Material Command."

Stalingrad Arises From Its Own Ashes

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 — More than 50 schools, 96 department stores and 1,100 storehouses "have been restored in Stalingrad during the past three months," Moscow Radio reported today in a broadcast picked up here.

"The Telephone Exchange and the Gorki Theater are nearing completion" continued the broadcast. "The water supply has been restored. Seven miles of tramway lines have been laid and a good many streets paved."

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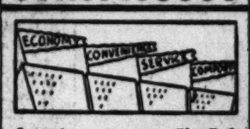

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Turbines, generators, motors, all critical pieces of equipment, with a value to our war effort far greater than their dollars and cents cost, have been exposed to the ravages of rust and corrosion.

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On its maiden voyage in 1935, these world famous oils were in the Normandie's turbines. These same oils gave unfailing lubrication throughout every one of the Normandie's trans-Atlantic trips. Their high quality has provided an invaluable contribution to the reconditioning of this mighty ship—speeding it on its way to distant battlefronts.

This is just one more dramatic chapter in the history of Gargoyle Marine Oils—lubricants which have protected the engines of every North Atlantic Blue Ribbon winner, including the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth.

Furthermore, somewhere on the Seven Seas, the famous S.S. America, now the U.S.S. West Point, is carrying troops and supplies with the dependable protection of Gargoyle Oils for its engines.

• • •

This is not only heartening news of a valuable contribution to our war effort, but it is also important news to every motorist right here at home. The same experience that makes these high-quality Gargoyle Marine Oils goes into making Mobiloil for your car. The importance of keeping every single available automobile in good running condition here on the home front can never be overemphasized.

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The Home Forum

True Self-Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE DEMAND for national autonomy springs from the desire for that individual self-government which is so precious that humanity has greatly valued it and has erred when surrendering it to despotic, bureaucratic, or unjust control.

The Bible tells us that thousands of years ago the children of Israel were subjugated by a false system of government which permitted human enslavement. But through the power of divine Love they escaped from this bondage and sought, in a new country, freedom under God to govern themselves by obedience to His commands. In our day this urge for true self-government still persists. The key to its realization is given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. She writes (p. 106): **"God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."**

Many are asking what constitutes the kingdom of heaven in man. This kingdom of God is found within ourselves as we express the ideas and attributes of the great King. As the Scriptures declare (I Timothy 1:17), **"Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honour and glory for ever and ever."**

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Self-government, then, is synonymous with self-command, self-restraint, self-respect. It is found not without effort, but through the exercise of such kingly qualities as love, justice, patience, poise, courtesy, temperance, faith. When the spiritual attributes of God are in evidence and the understanding of His allness obtains, misgovernment will be replaced by the justice, order, and peace of truly good government.

In order to enjoy true self-government it is clear that we need to know just what constitutes true selfhood. Actual self-government is attained as we give up the mistaken belief that man is material and, instead, accept the divine idea, revealed in Christian Science, that man is wholly spiritual and is seen only in that idea or quality of thought which reflects God.

Christ Jesus stilled the tempest, silenced his accusers, subjugated sin, disease, death. On one occasion, when healing a demented individual, Jesus commanded the evil (Luke 4:35), **"Hold thy peace, and come out of him."** The Bible account of the healing continues: "And when the devil had thrown him in the midst, he came out of him, and hurt him not." This perfect manhood of the Wayshower, which enabled him to heal the sick, was not his personality, but his spirituality, his Godlike thinking, even as today, through the study of Christian Science, it is the spiritual idea of God's omnipotence and omnipresence which, when understood, enables us to quell material thinking, deny the claim of evil to presence, power, or reality, and so heal the sick. Thus real self-government is reached as one is governed not by human will but by God, divine Mind.

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A sentry asleep at his post when he should be alertly on guard is a reminder that self-government is not won by indifference to the enemy. Apathy towards the claims of evil to ensnare and enslave, leaves one a prey to its depredations. Christian Science reveals the great fact of God's allness, and so uncovers evil as an unreality, an illusion or delusion which needs to be seen through in order to be properly handled and rejected. The truly self-governed individual is not a dupe of the whisperer of evil thoughts, whitewashing wickedness and blackening all that is good and true. On the contrary, he destroys this enemy through discerning the truth that God is the only Mind, and that therefore good is all there really is for man to think, know, express, and be, for God is good and man is His reflection.

A student of Christian Science was a victim of impetuosity which led him into many errors of commission. As his study of this Science continued, he sought to glorify God more in his thinking. Becoming increasingly cognizant of the glory of Soul, he began to lose the false sense of self-condemnation and the desire for self-glorification. Before acting, he began to ask, "Will this action be to the glory of God?" In this way, impetuosity was eventually eliminated and true self-government realized.

In the postwar period of reconstruction, will statesmen, thinkers, and world leaders be governed not by passion, pride, and prejudice, but by God, divine Mind? If so, it will be a glorious contribution towards the healing of the nations, the outlawing of war, and the ushering in of an era when the right of nations and of individuals to self-government under divine guidance is recognized. We can make an individual contribution toward this hoped-for epoch as we faithfully follow the counsel given in Science and Health (p. 393), **"Be firm in your understanding that the divine Mind governs, and that in Science man reflects God's government."** This points the way to the attainment of genuine self-government.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOUNT CHOCORUA, IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Personality of a Mountain

I KNOW MY SHARE of the mountain ranges of the earth. Mountains have always called me. I love their great masses breaking into the blue or blocking out the stars by night. There was a time when every peak was a challenge to me, but now the climbing pick hangs unused on my study wall; less often do I know the exhilaration of standing on a wind-free summit with the world below me. Yet it must be remembered that although climbing mountains gives one a sense of conquest, the personality of a mountain may be better known to one who studies its face from below. A mountain, like a person, is never the same. Every season, and indeed every day, every light of sun and storm, shows a different mood. One can explore a mountain with field glasses as well as by climbing; new ravines and hidden places thus come to light. Mountains are not known to the casual visitor. He who would know a mountain must live with it. . . .

Not infrequently the views of the high peaks from a lower mountain are more inspiring than those from the high peaks themselves, and no mountain illustrates this better than Chocorua, whose sharp, bare, rocky cone is one of the most prominent features of the landscape near Conway. It may be ascended by any of a dozen different trails, and no climb in the White Mountains pays bigger dividends on the effort expended. . . .

Though New England mountains are not alpine in height, they need no apology. They may have no glistening glaciers, may lack the great red-rock gorges of our western mountains, yet they are ancient and time-scarred, and because of their age and experience they make conversation with each other which is full of philosophy. Without the breath-taking views of the younger and higher Sierras, theirs is nevertheless a beauty at once exciting and soul-satisfying. The mountains of the Northeast are friendly and gracious.

The topographic age of a mountain is established by computing the amount of destructive work already accomplished with the amount we know to be necessary to reduce alpine peaks to mere hills. The geologist looks upon the great peaks of the world as young. In young mountains, weathering, stream erosion, and the work of glaciers have hardly begun. Old mountains are those which have been reduced by these forces. Old mountains have known aeons of experience. They have been tempered by time. They have outlasted countless millenniums. In their venerable wisdom one finds friendship. — From "The Friendly Mountains," edited by ROBERICK PEATTIE. (New York: Vanguard Press.)

Her Haphazard House

NONE OF MY FRIENDS occupy, nor would they occupy, a house like mine. It is too simple, and shall we say, haphazard? The plumbing, of an ingenuous homespun character, occasionally veers slightly off the beam. Certain so-called fixtures do not remain fixed. Every year they shift a point or two off base. Porcelain, expanding with moisture and chilled by winter temperature, cracks. Bolts are displaced. There are, from time to time, thick, foreboding gurgles in the pipes. And every year they inexplicably lose something which can never again be recovered—their threads!

The house has a stone foundation. There are subterranean ditches to carry off snow-water, running down the mountain in early spring. There is a solid stone chimney from ground to roof, heavy enough anchorage for any dwelling.

♦ ♦ ♦

The carpenter patiently explains the situation each year. "Tell you how 'tis, miss. She *heaves*—and she *hists* up." When the frost comes out of the ground, it makes as much trouble as when it goes in. This heaving and histing shifts the whole place off square. You never know where "she'll" cant next.

The gray stone chimney, at the moment, is definitely divorced from the outside of the house. Not a serious case of estrangement, but one can glimpse through the aperture enough of the country road to watch a red ox going by.

Slightly disconcerting. The frost did it. The house, in short, heaved t' the sou'thard.

♦ ♦ ♦

When the rain drives under the front door (as it will during a vicious storm) the water runs merrily to the southeast corner of the living-room. There, because of partitions, it settles into a pool tadpoles would appreciate. Pencils roll off tables. Closet doors won't shut, but need to be banged with firmness.

Even the small gate of the picket fence gets out of whack, due entirely to heaving. The current house-ailment concerns the slide-lock on the front door.

People hereabouts seldom know whether their doors lock. It is that sort of a place. Now and again there is a passing flutter over "a stranger" who has gone by. This is a small hamlet. We know pretty well what to expect. We know when the men come home from fishing, the way "the tide suits." And enough of local gossip to guide us in all movements of ordinary folk. ("That's the girl Mrs. L. has in to help her since the new baby came. First off, I thought it was Lowizy's girl; then I see, of course, her hair was curly." Or: "See that sailor-man parading down the road? My land, didn't he swing his legs fancy! No one from around here. Must be off the corvette we see come in a day or so ago. Quick, Jawn, he's turned and come back. Run out, for mercy's sakes, and make talk with him!")

♦ ♦ ♦

Like that, it is. A little while ago, the maid who helps at the Main House, of our small colony, was startled at midnight to see a man's face peering through the glass pane in the kitchen door. Right then and there, she went into a fine fit of screaming. She roused the house. Captain Jawn, never easily disturbed, was inclined to think that she saw her own reflection.

Later, however, he asked me if my front door locked real good. I told him it hadn't locked for two years. "I'll come down and rig her up proper," he promised.

One evening, during the long beauty of the sunset, he came. Because my house is high above the sea, his tall, rangy figure was silhouetted against a cloud, as he bent forward to investigate the lock. "Let's see, you got a smaller screwdriver?"

I found one. The curved brass piece, into which the bolt should slide, was removed and examined. "All fair enough. No trouble here." The small bit of metal looked like a bright bug in the huge hand of the Captain.

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A squall of gulls screamed down on herring breaking through an eddy. The sky was smashing into glory, as if a rainbow had been pulverized by a blow from a sledgehammer.

"Have you got a match handy?"

I gave the Captain a match. Of it he made two pegs which he inserted into the former screw-holes, trimming them flush with the jamb. Now he had fresh, solid surfaces upon which to take up a new position.

"Have you got a knife? Can't quite seem to get this squared away."

I remembered a penknife tucked away in a table drawer. It was rusty from disuse, since I always grind my pencils sharp with a gadget.

"A little machine-oil?"

I found a disreputable can fuzzy with dirt.

"And just any ordinary nail?"

In a tin box, I found some shingle nails. The Captain selected one and, using the butt of the larger screw-driver as a hammer, made the beginnings of new holes with it. Then he adjusted the receiving-end of the bolt, screwing it fast.

"Got a hammer of any sort?"

I had no proper hammer, for somebody had borrowed it. I offered a small hatchet.

♦ ♦ ♦

The light in the west melted into delicious saffron mists. The lighthouse, opposite on the Point, sent its beam sparkling into the living-room.

"Now we ought to make a job of it!"

A swallow dipped so close that the breath of its wings was on my face. All the Captain's strength could not slip the bolt into the lock.

"That's a funny thing. Awful funny. The house certainly has heaved, ain't she?"

I felt slightly outraged as if someone had remarked of my child: "My land—her nose is longer than ever this year, isn't it?"

I said with dignity that we had endured an unusually severe winter.

"Yes, don't know as I ever see so many gales. Wind seemed to blow straight up and down. Salt spray froze on the spruces clear up the mountain."

He knocked the bolt up a bit, squinted along the door-edge.

"*Here's* the way it goes! Just lean against the door, then shoot'er fast!"

He showed me how. I thanked him, and he went up the path across the field.

If "a stranger" wishes to get into this house, almost any window would afford him entry. But the front door is formally locked each night.

I keep a belaying-pin beside my bed. It somehow carries the proper flavor for defense in this sea-faring spot. And, at least, the frost can't *heave* or *hist 'er* out of whack!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Northern Mountain

This northern mountain has declared its name:
A tall, dark word that throngs the brightening air;
The syllable immense, the monstrous fame,
Is east of us—is west—is everywhere—
Till this small human thing, this staring mind,
Is awe and darkness, being neighbored so—
Stare as it will, what is there it can find
To take into itself—to love—and know?

Through a girl's sleep, the laurel shines—is gone—
Or a small bird—some brief, anonymous blooms,
Anemone—it may be—but at dawn—
The all-appropriating fact resumes
The earth and sky where one dark word will say
The morning and the evening of this day.

DAVID MORTON

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request.

Wahre Selbstregierung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS STREBEN nach nationaler Selbstregierung entspringt dem Verlangen nach jener individuellen Selbstregierung, die so köstlich ist, daß die Menschheit sie sehr geschätzt und einen Fehler gemacht hat, als sie sie despotischer, bürokratischer oder ungerechter Beherrschung ausgeliefert hat.

In der Bibel lesen wir, daß die Kinder Israel vor Jahrtausenden von einem falschen Regierungssystem unterjocht wurden, das menschliche Versklavung zuließ. Aber durch die Kraft der göttlichen Liebe entkamen sie dieser Knechtschaft und suchten in einem neuen Lande Freiheit unter Gott, durch Gehorsam gegen Seine Gesetze sich selber zu regieren. Heute ist dieser Drang nach wahrer Selbstregierung noch lebendig. Der Schlüssel zu ihrer Verwirklichung ist im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy gegeben. Sie schreibt (S. 106): „Gott hat dem Menschen unveräußerliche Rechte verliehen, unter anderen: Selbstregierung, Vernunft und Gewissen. Der Mensch regiert sich eigentlich nur dann selber, wenn er sich von seinem Schöpfer, der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe, richtig leiten und regieren läßt".

♦ ♦ ♦

Viele fragen, worin denn das Himmelreich im Menschen bestehe. Dieses Reich Gottes in uns finden wir, wenn wir die Ideen und Merkmale des großen Königs ausdrücken. Die Bibel erklärt (1. Tim. 1, 17): „Aber Gott, dem ewigen König, dem Unvergänglichen und Unsichtbaren und allein Weisen, sei Ehre und Preis in Ewigkeit!"

Selbstregierung ist also gleichbedeutend mit Selbstbeherrschung, Selbstbeschränkung, Selbstachtung. Sie wird nicht mühelos erlangt, sondern durch Betätigung königlicher Eigenschaften wie Liebe, Gerechtigkeit, Geduld, Gelassenheit, Höflichkeit, Mäßigkeit, Glauben. Wenn die geistigen Merkmale Gottes offenkundig sind und das Verständnis Seiner Allheit vorwaltet, wird Mißregierung durch die Gerechtigkeit, die Ordnung und den Frieden einer wahrhaft guten Regierung ersetzt.

Um sich wahrer Selbstregierung zu erfreuen, ist es klar, daß wir wissen müssen, was eigentlich wahre Selbstheit ist. Tatsächliche Selbstregierung wird erlangt, wenn wir den falschen Glauben, daß der Mensch materiell sei, aufgeben und die in der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllte göttliche Idee annehmen, daß der Mensch ganz geistig ist und nur in jener Idee oder Gedankeneigenschaft, die Gott widerspiegelt, gesehen wird.

Christus Jesus stillte den Sturm, brachte seine Ankläger zum Schweigen, überwand Sünde, Krankheit und Tod. Als Jesus einmal einen Geisteskranken heilte, gebot er dem Bösen (Luk. 4, 35): „Verstumme und fahre aus von ihm!" Die biblische Geschichte dieser Heilung fährt fort: „Und der Teufel warf ihn mitten unter sie und fuhr von ihm aus und tat ihm keinen Schaden". Dieses vollkommene Menschentum des Wegweisers, das ihn befähigte, die Kranken zu heilen, war nicht seine Persönlichkeit, sondern seine Geistigkeit, sein göttliches Denken, gerade wie es heute durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft die geistige Idee der Allmacht und Allgegenwart Gottes ist, die, wenn verstanden, uns befähigt, materielles Denken zu unterdrücken, den Anspruch des Bösen auf Gegenwart, Macht oder Wirklichkeit zu verneinen und so die Kranken zu heilen. So wird wirkliche Selbstregierung erreicht, wenn man nicht vom menschlichen Willen sondern von Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, regiert wird.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ein Wachtposten, der schläft anstatt wachsam zu sein, weist darauf hin, daß Selbstregierung nicht durch Gleichgültigkeit gegen den Feind gewonnen wird. Gleichgültigkeit gegen die Ansprüche des Bösen, zu verführen und zu versklaven, läßt einen seinen Verheerungen zur Beute fallen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die große Tatsache der Allheit Gottes und stellt so das Böse als eine Unwirklichkeit, eine Trugvorstellung oder Täuschung bloß, die durchschaut werden muß, um recht gehandhabt und abgewiesen werden zu können. Der wahrhaft Selbstregierte läßt sich nicht durch die Einflüsterung böser Gedanken irreführen, die Bosheit weiß wascht und alles, was gut und wahr ist, schwärzt. Im Gegenteil, er zerstört diesen Feind durch Wahrnehmen der Wahrheit, daß Gott das einzige Gemüt ist, und daß daher der Mensch in Wirklichkeit nur das Gute denken, wissen, ausdrücken und sein kann; denn Gott ist gut und der Mensch ist Seine Widerspiegelung.

Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter war ein Opfer der Unbesonnenheit, die ihn viele Fehler machen ließ. Als er sich in diese Wissenschaft weiter vertiefte, suchte er in seinem Denken Gott mehr zu verherrlichen. Mit zunehmender Erkenntnis der Herrlichkeit der Seele wurde er frei von dem falschen Sinn der Selbstverdammung und dem Verlangen nach Sebstverherrlichung. Ehe er handelte, fragte er sich: „Wird diese Handlung zur Ehre Gottes sein?" So wurde die Unbesonnenheit schließlich überwunden und wahre Selbstregierung verwirklicht.

Werden Staatsmänner, Denker und Weltführer in der Nachkriegszeit des Wiederaufbaus nicht von Leidenschaft, Stolz und Vorurteil sondern von Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, regiert werden? Wenn ja, dann wird es ein herrlicher Beitrag zur Heilung der Völker, zur Achtung des Krieges und zur Einführung einer Ära sein, in der das Recht der Völker und der Einzelpersonen auf Selbstregierung unter göttlicher Führung anerkannt wird. Wir können zu dieser erhofften Zeit persönlich beitragen, wenn wir folgenden Rat in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 393) treu befolgen: „Sei fest in deinem Verständnis, daß das göttliche Gemüt regiert, und daß in der Wissenschaft der Mensch Gottes Regierung widerspiegelt", Dies weist den Weg zur Erlangung echter Selbstregierung.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Poetry Was the Subject of the Evening

BOOK-COLLECTING. It's a great game—It can be played at home or abroad, alone or in company: it can even be played by correspondence. . . . I sometimes think that the greatest joy that comes from playing this book-collecting game is the delightful acquaintances one makes, which tastes in common soon flower into friendships. . . . Through book-collecting I came to meet and know that rare personality, Amy Lowell, and, through her, Professor Palmer of Harvard. The meeting with him came about in this way. I had been spending some weeks visiting friends "down east," and when I got to Boston one hot August day I said to myself, "Well, it's been a pleasant holiday, but it's over now. All my friends will be out of town. Ellery Sedgwick I know is away, and Amy Lowell will be rusticating somewhere. Nevertheless, I'll go through the motions of calling them up." I was right as to Sedgwick, but wrong as to Miss Lowell. After the usual delays came the rich, well-rounded voice over the telephone . . . : "What brings you to these parts? Certainly you may come to dinner. I'll send the motor for you. You'll find a dear old gentleman in it: Professor Palmer. He's dining with me; he's a book-collector too." "Why, he's the very man I came to Boston to see," I replied. "You did!" cried Miss Lowell. "I supposed you had come to see me! However, come to dinner and I'll show Professor Palmer to you." . . .

That evening was one to be remembered. . . . I soon discovered that poetry was to be the subject of the evening. Out of Mr. Palmer's green bag came one rare volume after another: Herrick, and Herbert, and Blake, and Milton; giants, housed in tiny volumes, one after another, all to be matched by Miss Lowell. And as I was not called upon to prove possession, it was easy enough for me to say, "I have that, too." . . . It was as pretty a game of "authors" as I have ever seen played, and the sport continued till after midnight, at which time it was agreed that I should witness a game of what might be called "solitaire" as played by Mr. Palmer in his library next morning.—From "This Book-Collecting Game," by A. EDWARD NEWTON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Meadow Sailor

(After reading Thoreau)

The clouds are flitting sails on a blue ocean,
Whose bounds no man has visited or spanned.
Lying in meadow grass, I watch their motion—
The white ships passing me, who keep to land.
These westward clouds have ports to which they're sailing,
Leaving me anchored in the daisy tops.
They follow hawks, whose charts are for their using;
I stay with cows, who measure clover crops.

Sunset will tinge high oceans and low meadows;
Twilight must come to cloud ships and to me.
There will be tides, when day's cool, floating shadows
Can drift to evening, on a grassy sea.
I, too, will find a port—as one who knows
That when the stars come out, the meadows close.

ANNE SALLOW

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Will German Front Collapse This Fall the Same Way It Did in 1918

Axis Awaits Allies' Moves in Balkans

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Aug. 12—Reports reaching here from Southeastern Europe agree that Axis groups throughout the Balkans are apprehensively awaiting the next United Nations move. Axis leaders are said to be undecided as to the best methods of shoring up their tottering military and political structure.

Although reports of intra-Axis disagreements, particularly between Germans and Italians, are believed to have been exaggerated in some reports, word here today is that present lulls are weakening rather than strengthening the attitude of Germany's smaller allies.

Information on Rumania is particularly interesting. That country's morale is described by observers in very close touch with the situation as "rockbottom."

What is more, Rumania's terrific losses in Russia last winter are believed to have virtually shorn it of any consequential military strength, while the loss of Transylvania and Dobruja, and earlier Bessarabia, has been said to have convinced the average citizen he has nothing to gain from the war.

Manpower Shortage

In addition, there is reason to believe Rumania is suffering from a manpower shortage although this does not prevent Berlin from insisting upon full industrial and agricultural aid from the country.

There has been no final report yet on the effect upon Rumanian morale of the American air raid on the Ploesti oil fields but there is accumulating evidence that the attack was carried out with accuracy. Eyewitness testimony, subjected to a searching analysis, is universally agreed on this fact.

Information on the situation in Bulgaria is less concise than on other Balkan countries. Although there is some reason to believe, according to Balkan circles here, that the present Bulgarian Government is beginning to lose control of the situation, there is even better evidence that Germany still is reasonably sure of Bulgarian support.

Thus, it is thought unlikely that Berlin would have permitted the Bulgarian Army to take over patrolling of additional territory in Northern Greece if the Nazis were not fairly sure of their colleague's reliability. On the other hand, Russian victories are known to have resulted in an upsurge in pro-Russian feeling among the Bulgarian population, which has always looked on its huge Slav neighbor as a big brother.

This is one of the most disconcerting facts with which pro-German Bulgarian governments have always had to contend.

Italian troops in the Balkans are said to be sitting quietly, awaiting a hoped-for call from Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio to come home. These troops, which form a majority of the Axis garrison for the Balkans, are reported as desiring an early end to hostilities.

Germans Spread Out

Despite this lack of belligerency on the Italians' part, which was officially recognized today in a statement on the Rome Radio, there is no evidence that it is caused by any major change in the disposition of the German troops in Southeastern Europe. The major result apparently has been to force the Germans to move some units into strategical areas formerly left to the Italians, thus bringing about more general German over-spreading in the Balkans.

The fate of European minorities which believe they can benefit from Nazilism is well illustrated by a report reaching Cairo regarding the experience of Sudeten Germans who, it will be recalled, bear much responsibility for the overthrow of the Czechoslovakian Republic. It is now reported that the Sudetens have been serving on the Russian Front, where they have suffered terrible losses. From 107 Sudetens enrolled in the German Army from the village of Rosendorf 93 have been killed on the Eastern Front.

Dignitaries of Axis Consult in Tokyo

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 12

The Berlin Radio announced in a Tokyo dispatch that Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, German Ambassador Heinrich Stahmer, and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli held a conference this afternoon, discussing "current problems which arise for the Tripartite Powers from the present war situation." The radiocast was recorded by the Associated Press.

German Labor Unrest Grows Under Impact of Allied Bombs

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Collapse in Italy and political difficulties in Berlin—with their repercussions among the Axis statelite and conquered nations—have intensified Germany's labor difficulties.

The most stubborn of the problems are those caused by the presence of millions of foreign workers in the Reich. But the vanishing of skilled German labor has taken significant proportions. And the impact of air raids has been felt by German and foreign workers alike.

The exact figure of foreign workers in Germany is a much disputed point. Some experts put it as high as 12,000,000, while others hold the total to be 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 at the most.

Fritz Sauckel, Commissioner-General for the German Labor Effort, recently used the figure of 12,000,000. Yet this may have been a mere propaganda statement or, perhaps, Herr Sauckel was referring to foreign workers employed for Germany in and outside the Reich's borders. Whatever figure is correct, even the presence of 7,000,000 foreigners in Germany would mean that one out of three industrial or agricultural laborers is a potential fifth-columnist.

Uneasiness Increases

The closer the battle fronts inch to Nazi controlled Europe the more uneasy become the Germans about their unvoluntary guests. By the same token, the greater the incitement for the foreign workers to take a hand in speeding the hour of Germany's defeat. The Polish Directorate of National Resistance has advised Polish workers to commit sabotage acts during air raids. Other nationals, with or without specific instructions from their underground leaders, will certainly avail themselves of the same opportunities.

Herr Sauckel admitted several months ago that he looked upon the enormous number of foreign workers "not without great apprehension." But neither he nor anyone else found a different solution to the problem how to maintain German production.

The Nazi authorities are clearly aware that a large portion of the foreign workers is unreliable and a still larger portion unwilling. Information reaching the United States Department of Commerce revealed that "unwilling workers" figure highly among the adverse factors retarding German agricultural production. The language factor and time lost in adjusting the foreigners to farm work ranked first among the reasons responsible for unsatisfactory results.

Yet so serious has the German manpower shortage grown recently that, according to trustworthy private advices from Berlin, the labor problem was one of the most important issues at last week's Führer Conference and that the Nazi leaders saw themselves compelled to take two momentous decisions.

Special commissions are said to have been assigned to shift the foreign workers according to their reliability. Those who can be considered reliable are to be given responsible positions in defense industry—either as foremen or inspectors, or in the administrative departments. If they qualify physically and mentally, they may even be inducted for active service with German submarines. Two recruiting commissions for foreign submarine crews are said already to have started working.

The second decision concerned prisoners of war in Germany. An Inspector-General of Prisoners of War has been reported appointed, according to London sources, and he is said to be responsible for the supervision of the prisoners and for their "co-operation with the Wehrmacht."

Grave Threat Is Recognized

Considering that Russian and Polish prisoner battalions have been employed for a long time in close proximity to the front lines, the latter clause most probably means that a still wider use is intended to be made of the at least 2,500,000 French, Polish, Russian and Yugoslav war prisoners. It may, however, be that the primary duty of the newly appointed inspector-general will be the tightening of the supervision.

These millions of trained enemy soldiers, though unarmed, constitute no doubt a graver threat in case of internal unrest than the far greater number of foreign workers inexperienced in combat.

An embarrassing situation has been created through the near-rebellious attitude of the 500,000 Italian workers in Germany. As soon as they learned about Mussolini's fall they began clamoring to be sent home. Quoting a Geneva dispatch, Moscow radio told the other day that the Italian workers in the Reich have gone on a general strike and that stormy outbreaks occurred among them in Cologne, Dresden, Dortmund and Munich.

Austrian underground sources reported about similar happenings in Vienna and Klagenfurt.

Labor Drive Is Intensified

In order to balance this loss, the Reich Government has intensified the labor drive in the Eastern provinces. Workers there, perhaps the lowest paid among all the Nazis slave laborers, have been promised wage increases from 20 to 40 per cent and vacations from one to two weeks. It is difficult to estimate the result of this drive. The East Provinces have already been pretty thoroughly combed out; moreover, German promises will hardly rate high with the native population.

How much things are in transition, not only as to foreign workers, can be seen from a recent Sauckel decree shifting the labor procurement from the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities to that of the Party.

Forty-two "Gau Labor Offices," subordinated to the respective Gauleiters, are to replace the 22 "Landesarbeitsämter." Herr Sauckel instructed the new bosses that they would have to use much "tougher" methods than their predecessors.

Stricter Supervision Urged

The short-wave station Atlantic quoted Herr Sauckel as saying that Germany could only be saved if even the pretence of considerateness was being dropped in recruiting labor. He is reported to have ordered his underlings "to stop and examine every passer-by in the streets."

These drastic measures prove the failure of the Total Mobilization drive on which the Nazi Government embarked last March. Not only fell the drive far short of its goal but it also was responsible for much confusion in the assignment of workers.

Specialists were ordered to do yard work; unskilled labor was put to intricate machines; some factories had a surplus of workers and shortage of material; in others it was the other way. It has been estimated that, all in all, some 1,000,000 men and women have been mobilized who, through no fault of their own, are a mere ballast.

Berlin dispatches reveal that, in some instances, the health problems among German workers are responsible for a slump in output.

Miners Forced to Rest

According to a broadcast from Radio Berlin, recorded by the CBS listening station, 5,300 German miners in the Westphalian aluminum mines had to be granted an extra vacation this year in order "to maintain a satisfactory state of health among the workers."

Indicative of the effect of air raids on the Reich's industry is an official German estimate that in the past few months 400,000 workers were bombed "into unemployment"—in Hamburg alone 160,000—and that the Government anticipates a monthly increase of 100,000. These figures are probably too conservative. They don't take into account the many thousands of workers whose factories may not have been destroyed but who, in the face of repeated bombings are absent from their working place for hours or even days.

The Nazi controlled Danish radio reported last week that the mass flight of workers—German and foreign ones—caused the complete collapse of all city services in Hamburg. It is probably correct to assume that the panic was fanned by the ten thousand Danish, French, Russian and Polish workers in Hamburg. The Danes fled to their near-by country, but, according to the Danish radio, thousands of Poles, Russians, and French are still at large somewhere in the Reich.

DSC Given Flier For Burma Rescue In Enemy's Fire

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—How a doughty United States Army aviator flew an unarmed plane virtually into the grip of the Japanese and rescued a stranded brother pilot was disclosed by the War Department today with the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the rescuer.

The award was made to Capt. Ira H. Sussky of Little Rock, Ark., and the man who was rescued by Captain Sussky is First Lieut. Melvin Kimball of Providence, R. I.

It was within a mile of Japanese headquarters in Upper Burma that Lieutenant Kimball was forced down and unable to get out. Captain Sussky volunteered to try the rescue. He came down on exceptionally rough terrain, covered with stumps and torn by buffalo wallows and elephant tracks.

Constantly under enemy fire, with many enemy bullets hitting his plane, Captain Sussky tried eight times, without success, to take off with his extra load. On his ninth try he made it. He reached his base after dark, nearly out of fuel.

The citation accompanying the DSC read: "In voluntarily performing this mission, the failure of which would have meant certain capture and possible death at the hands of the enemy, he displayed personal bravery and self-sacrifice above and beyond the call of duty."

Mental Discipline Soldier's Stand-By

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12 (AP)—Men who as children were allowed much freedom and self-expression are no good as soldiers and are the first to crack under strain, Major Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, said in an interview with Press-Scimitar.

Major General Kirk blamed the lack of improvement on upbringing of children in the modern schools of thinking.

"We are running into the same problem that Gen. John J. Pershing ran into in the last war in that we have too many men physically fit to fight but not mentally fit," Major General Kirk said.

By a Staff Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Battle Fronts of Two World Wars

Disposition of battle fronts on Aug. 12, 1918 (above) and those of Aug. 12, 1943, (below) show that in the former the Allies had all their bridgeheads on the Continent, while in the latter the only front actually on European soil is the Russian. Nevertheless, the Russian successes in the east and destructive work of Allied airmen make German collapse as much a possibility this fall as it proved to be in 1918.

Action to Retard Dads' Draft Expected Aug. 15

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Action which may retard and minimize the drafting of fathers is expected to be announced Aug. 15 by War Manpower Commission and Selective Service officials.

The line to be taken probably will be aimed at adapting draft operations to the manpower problem by giving draft-eligible men an inducement to shift into vital war-production work. It was described as about the ultimate WMC move short of a general labor draft.

But even as this was developing, Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania proposed that Congress remove Selective Service from the "domination" of the WMC and specifically bar induction of fathers until all other eligible men are taken by the armed forces. There is, he said, no military need for drafting family heads.

The forthcoming action was said to be embraced in new draft regulations:

New Regulations

1. Broadening the "nondeferrable" list of holders of certain jobs in specified activities would be subject to call first, regardless of how many children they have, unless their induction would mean "extreme hardship and privation" to dependents.

2. Granting supereligibility for occupational deferment to certain jobs and to certain industries engaged in direct production of war goods and machines.

Thus, draft-age men would have an incentive to get out of nondeferrable jobs to avoid speedy induction.

Although this would not alter plans for drafting fathers, it might slow up the drafting of fathers in this way:

Spur to Job Shifts

Fathers now in other jobs, especially those designated as nondeferrable, would be spurred to take jobs in war industries and thus replace nonfathers now deferred in those jobs because no replacements are available for them.

As the nonfathers' deferments were ended, they would be called for induction, thus enabling draft boards to fill their quotas without calling fathers, or calling fewer of them than has been anticipated.

There have been estimates that only about 300,000 fathers would have to be drafted this year.

The superdeferment designations are to take effect right after their expected announcement Aug. 15, but the new nondeferrable designations are not to take effect before about mid-September.

Four Draft Classes

There will be four draft classes based on occupational lines. These, in the order of call for men holding them, will be: 1, nondeferrable jobs; 2, jobs not appearing on any draft list; 3, jobs currently holding "essential" designation; 4, jobs on the superdeferment list.

Senator Davis meanwhile characterized a recent WMC order authorizing the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers after Oct. 1 as "ill-considered, arbitrary, and unnecessary," asserting that it had aroused "a bitter feeling of doubt, resentment, and distrust" among the people.

The Pennsylvanian said many local draft-board officials in his State had informed him that they were prepared to place all fathers in Class 3-D (for "hardship" cases) until all single men had been called, adding that this stand "meets with my whole-hearted approval."

Six-Point Program

Senator Davis outlined a six-point program of proposed legislation, the crux of which would be a bill making it illegal to induct any father until all other categories of eligible manpower are exhausted. Several bills of this nature are expected to be put before Congress when it reconvenes after a summer recess.

In addition, he proposed divorcement of Selective Service from the WMC, termination of deferments for Government employees except those approved by a Presidential committee, end of industrial deferments not based on "scarce or irreplaceable skills," limitation of all deferments to six months without renewals, and the reclassification of 4-F enrollees rejected for illiteracy and slight physical defects.

Indiana Board Quits At Order to Call Dads

By the Associated Press

Franklin, Ind., Aug. 12

Johnson County Selective Service Board members announced last night they had resigned and Nelson D. Jones, Board Chairman, attributed his action to instructions to draft fathers after Oct. 1.

Mr. Nelson said in a letter to Indiana Draft Headquarters, "I have gone along with Selective Service officials through their many blunders in the past, but I absolutely refuse to become a party to their greatest blunder—the induction of legitimate fathers.

"Knowing as I do the case history of some 7,331 registrants in our County it seems a shame I am denied the right to exercise common horse sense in saying who shall go to war and who shall stay at home."

Congress Date Stays

PADUCAH, Ky., Aug. 12 (AP)—Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley today sent a telegram to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana at Belton, Mont., advising him that he would not feel justified in attempting to reconvene Congress prior to Sept. 14 to consider bills dealing with the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

The Montanan had wired Senator Barkley asking him to reconvene Congress before the end of the recess Sept. 14 to "take up these bills to determine the policy of the nation on the subject."

Senator Barkley told Senator Wheeler that the recess will terminate two weeks prior to Oct. 1, the date on which the draft order under discussion is supposed to take effect, which will give Congress ample time to consider and dispose of any legislation on the subject if it desires to do so."

Senator Barkley added that he had communicated with House Majority Leader John W. McCormack and that Mr. McCormack concurs in Senator Barkley's views.

On Aug. 10, Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky said he would introduce a bill as soon as Congress reconvenes to prohibit the drafting of all fathers and might even ask that fathers already in the Army be discharged.

Close Parallel Drawn Between Two Periods

On Aug. 12, just 25 years ago, Allies completed mov... that ended World War I despite previous Ger... victories and apparent strength and invincibility ... armies of the Central Powers.

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On Aug. 12, exactly 25 years ago, the forces of democracy completed a move that broke the back of World War I and turned four years of German aggression into a sudden rout that wound up the whole war in three months.

The resemblances between that great moment of history and the present situation of World War II, which in a few days reaches its fourth anniversary, are in many ways too close to be ignored.

In detail, certainly there are obvious differences, some of which will be seen at a glance from the accompanying comparative maps. But there are resemblances, or potential resemblances, which may become truly overwhelming, according to how the Allied leadership plays its hand.

Reference to the upper map will show that on Aug. 12, 1918, the disposition of forces gave not the slightest indication of any collapse on the part of the Central Powers.

Lines Across Europe

The German Army was strung across Northern France from a point in Belgium, just west of Ostend, thrusting a great salient to within 40 miles of Paris and then through Rheims and Verdun to the Swiss border. The Austrians were stretched across Northeastern Italy on the Piave, just east of Venice. Germans and Bulgarians, having wiped out Serbia, had a line across the Serbo-Greek frontier and the Turks were holding the British on either side of the Arabian desert—one section in South Palestine, about 120 miles east of the Suez Canal, and the other in Mesopotamia (Iraq), 40 miles northeast of Baghdad.

Russia, third party of the Triple Entente, had been knocked out of the war.

Yet this appearance of vast conquest was entirely deceptive. It needed but strong, resolute, and properly planned action on the part of the Allies to prove that Germany's great bloated empire was rotten within and in six weeks its approaching fall was obvious.

How the Allies accomplished this remarkable feat in the time can only be briefly sketched in. Early in the year they had decided to unify their command under Foch. Marshal Ferdinand Foch had under him the French under Marshal Philippe Pétain, the British under Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and the Americans under Gen. John J. Pershing. He organized the attacks of these three forces in such an overwhelming succession of blows that Gen. Erich Ludendorff was unable to switch around his reserves.

Marshal Foch had planned to complete the German defeat the following spring, but was said to have changed his plans suddenly to finish the war in 1918 owing to Field Marshal Haig's confidence that his men on the Somme could break the Hindenburg line defenses without difficulty.

Plan Kept Secret

Marshal Foch's plan was kept a complete secret and when, on Aug. 8 Field Marshal Haig, with a mixed British and French army, launched his opening attack on the Somme, preceded by 456 tanks, General Ludendorff realized it was the "Black Day" for Germany.

When the attack ended Aug. 12, it was taken up by Australians and Canadians south of the Somme and in rapid succession by the French farther south and the Americans around San Mihiel.

Three days after General Pershing had obliterated the San Mihiel salient, another weak link broke. A mixed force of Allies and Serbs under the French General Fr... d'Esperey suddenly ... northward from Salo... along both sides of the Vardar against the Bulgarians on Sept. 15. The Bulgarians retreated and their retreat was turned into a rout b... the merciless bombing by Britis... aircraft as they filed through t... narrow Kosturino.

By Sept. 29, after only two weeks of fighting, Bulgaria was out of the war and a way was opened to Austria's rear.

Four days after this Balkan advance began, Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby opened an attack against the Turks in a campaign that since has gained the flavor of romance. Finding little serious resistance his mixed army of British, Dominion, and Indian troops swept rapidly northward through Jerusalem and Damascus to Aleppo at the northeast corner of Syria. The Turks were out on Oct. 30.

Austria Capitulates

On the same day, the Austrian Army was in difficulties with an Allied attack under the Italian General Diaz, which had split the Austrian forces in two on the Adriatic Plain. Retreat was turned into a rout and the Austrians, who had long been trying to find a way out, capitulated Nov. 4.

Several days before this, however, on Oct. 26, Marshal Foch's hammer strokes had forced General Ludendorff out of his command, and when a large force of American reserves appeared on Nov. 1 on the Lorraine front ready to press on to the Rhine, Germany itself sued for peace.

A first glance at the accompanying two maps suggests that the Allies do not enjoy the preliminary advantages they had in 1918, apart from Russia, they have no bridgeheads as starting points on the European mainland. A great army of reserves has been assembled in Britain. Another in North Africa, or Sicily. One in the Middle East.

But against this disadvantage is the wholly different outlook in Russia, where instead of the Grand Duke Nicholas's hopelessly ill-equipped armies, there is under Stalin an army capable of holding a large proportion of the Reichswehr single-handed and is actually in process of inflicting upon it a major reverse.

Moreover, in 1918, cities, war plants, and communications in Germany itself had been practically unharmed. Today British and American fliers are keeping Nazi war industries in a state of disorganization, while Hamburg, Cologne, and other large centers of heavy industry are in ruins, and even the capital itself is in process of being evacuated.

Otherwise Italy, Rumania, and other of Germany's associates in the war, in Central and Southern Europe, are as eager to drop out of the conflict as were the Turks, Bulgarians, and Austrians in 1918.

There is every indication that the German military structure in Europe may be in as critical a state as it was on August 12, 1918.

The great question is: are the Allied leaders prepared with the succession of hammer blows that might precipitate a similar collapse?

Berlin School System Moves In Anticipation of Bombing

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 12 (AP)—German dispatches said that Berlin's entire school system is being moved to undisclosed points in Brandenburg, East Prussia, and Warthegau before the Capital becomes "another Hamburg."

The dispatches said the city's President announced that all instruction has stopped, although the children still have not been removed.

City-wide digging of allt trenches, construction of new air raid shelters, reinforcement of old ones and the building of water reservoirs, started two weeks ago, were reported continuing.

The partial evacuation of Berlin will take more than 1,000,000 women and children from the Capital, the Berlin Radio said.

The commentator said evacuees were being told to take a 24-hour food supply and bedding. He denied that vacated apartments would be requisitioned, but said all their keys must be left with air raid wardens.

(Lisbon reports said that mass evacuation of the big German industrial centers in the North and West has disrupted the police system. Criticism of authorities was said to be rife.)

A traveller from Germany reported preparations under way to evacuate Government offices from Berlin, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Stockholm paper, Dagens Nyheter. Stockholm had no confirmation from any other sources.

With the nonessential civilian population already evacuating the German Capital since Aug. 1, the Zurich correspondent's dispatch declared: "A person who arrived from Germany today said it had been decided in Berlin the Government was going to leave the city. In every ministry preparations are going on. The destination is secret."

[No mass flight from Berlin will be tolerated by the authorities, but departure of people whose residence in the Capital is not essential to the war effort will be facilitated, according to announcements in the German press and by the German Radio relayed through the clandestine short-wave station "Atlantic."]

Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, who is Gauleiter of Berlin, is reported to have issued the following regulations:

In order to safeguard their smooth functioning, the offices concerned with administrative tasks and social welfare will be transferred to places in the immediate neighborhood of Berlin.

Persons who are not employed in Berlin will be permitted to leave the Capital, provided the means of transportation are available. The permit of departure will be granted only to those evacuees who can prove that they will be accommodated somewhere else.

Headquarters of the Gau Administration will be established outside of Berlin. In case of air raids all necessary measures will be directed from there.]

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Five Gold Sovereigns

By Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis
Authors of "The Crimson Shawl"

Chapter Seven

Dick Farnsworth was very fond of his Tory grandfather, but they disagreed on many subjects. A discussion of the Convention which elected delegates to the general congress, brought matters almost to a rupture.

"Remember, Grandfather, these are my friends you are maligning," Dick spoke angrily and strode from the room.

Later Mrs. Farnsworth made a suggestion. Why not turn Graybluff, the James River plantation, over to Dick? It might take his mind off politics.

Dick welcomed the plan. So did they all; Grandfather was growing more and more difficult and it was a relief to have down-right Dick out of the house.

A few weeks later, Tom Jefferson rode out to see them at Boxwood. He was leaving Williamsburg indefinitely.

"You mean retiring from public life?" asked Mrs. Farnsworth, surprised.

He laughed. "The other way about. No legislature, no justices, no courts. There is nothing to bring me to Williamsburg. The Convention will meet again in March, but in Richmond. We shall feel less hampered, if we are not right under his Lordship's nose."

"You do not appear to me to have been overly hampered," remarked old Mr. Farnsworth, drily.

Tom smiled and did not answer.

Next morning Anne, early as usual, found him pacing the terrace.

"Good morning," he greeted her. "Walk with me. I am sorry Dick is not home. I wished particularly to see him."

"We are expecting him here in a few days," said Anne.

Jefferson took a thin pamphlet from his coat pocket and gave it to her. "When he comes, give him this. I think he will be interested."

Anne read the title, "A Summary View of the Rights of America."

An Important Document

"I'll give it to Dick," Anne promised, pleased at being treated so confidentially. After breakfast, he said good-bye and rode off.

The pamphlet looked dull to Anne, but some words caught her interest and she read it through. Surely no one, not even Grandfather, could disagree with these ideas, she thought.

Dick got home the following day. On the way through Williamsburg, he had picked up a piece of local gossip. The Governor was in a great rage because of an anonymous pamphlet that was being circulated, dealing with the so-called "rights of the colonies." Treason, it was said!

"Its author is an open secret," Dick said. "Tom, of course. I tried to get a copy but could not."

Anne followed Dick to his room, the pamphlet in her hand. "Tom Jefferson was here last week and asked me to give you this," she said.

"Oho," he said, "the red-hot pamphlet!" He settled back to read. Anne waited.

"Do you call it treason?" she asked, at last.

"Treason? Of course not," said Dick. "It says what a great many of us think but cannot put in words. That's Tom's gift. I wish some of my friends in England might read it. I think I will send it to them."

"Would Tom want you to?" Anne wondered.

"Tom is one to stand behind his words," Dick told her.

There was unrest in the air that winter. The constant presence of armed vessels in Virginia waters was regarded as a threat. There were ships in the Chesapeake and in the rivers, the Potomac and the York and up the James as far as Burwells Ferry, within gun-range of Williamsburg!

Dick Brings News

There came a week of spring rain. Boxwood was virtually cut off from the world. Then Dick arrived, splashed with mud and looking anxious.

"I see, sir, that you have not heard the news," he said to his father.

"We have heard nothing."

"Lord Dunmore has upset the kettle. He has stolen the powder."

"Stolen the powder?"

"Our powder, sir, from the public magazine in Williamsburg. It happened four days ago. In the night he sent soldiers with a wagon and had it carted off to Burwells Ferry. The Fowey was waiting in the river to take it aboard."

"Impossible!" old Roger broke in. "His Lordship would not stoop to such an act."

"But he has," said Dick, "and the trained bands all over the Province are gathering. There is rioting in Williamsburg."

"Dick, what are you saying?"

"Something may be arranged," Dick spoke more calmly, noting his grandfather's face. "Mr. Randolph and Mr. Nicholas are trying to reason with Lord Dunmore."

"An incredible affair," said his father.

"There is more," Dick went on. "Word has come from Massachusetts that General Gage in Boston tried the same trick—sent troops to Concord to seize their powder. Those New Englanders are more alert than we. At Lexington there was a fight, and at Concord Bridge the red-coats were stopped and chased all the way back to Boston."

Old Roger rose to his feet. "Help me to my room, Stephen, I am

The Story Starts Here

These were troublous times in Virginia, when the American colonies were protesting against the tyranny of the English king. At Boxwood, the Farnsworth estate, Grandfather maintained his loyalty to the English sovereign and chided young Tom Jefferson, a friend of the family, for his "wild" new ideas. Dick, his grandson, had been educated in England, but was a great friend of Tom's. Anne, Dick's half-sister, was the harum-scarum member of the family. Around her neck, she had hung a gold sovereign as a "cog wheel" to remind her to desist from wild pranks. Her father had promised, if she kept it unspent, to add another sovereign every year until she had five.

shaken. His Majesty's soldiers attacked!"

"It was they did the attacking," muttered Dick, but he took his grandfather's other arm and they helped him across the hall to his study and into his great wing chair.

"I am joining my militia company," said Dick abruptly.

His grandfather turned a somber face. "For what end?"

"We must have that powder back," said Dick.

Old Roger pointed to the coat of arms above the mantel. "For more than 500 years, Farnsworths have fought and died, and never a traitor among them."

Anne looked at her brother. His face was hard.

"You must trust me, sir, I shall not disgrace our name." He turned and left the room. They heard the gallop of horses as Dick and Cass rode away.

The militia gathered at Fredericksburg, while Captain Montague, the truculent commander of the Fowey, not only held on to the powder but threatened to fire upon Williamsburg.

After some tense weeks, wiser councils prevailed. The militia dispersed and compensation was made for the powder. The incident seemed closed.

Shortly after, the Governor summoned the House of Burgesses! A great concession! He said a conciliatory message had come from Lord North, requiring an answer from the legislature.

"That means Tom will come to Williamsburg again," remarked Anne.

"If he were wise, he'd stay at home," said Mr. Farnsworth. "With Dunmore, anything could happen. Tom might be running his head into a noose venturing down here. His name has just been added to the proscribed list."

"Tom on the list?" exclaimed his wife. "You amaze me!"

"It is on account of a pamphlet he wrote. There was talk of it here. It was sent to London and widely circulated. The Government took umbrage and pronounced it treason."

"Dick sent that pamphlet to London," Anne burst out. "I gave it to him. It will be our fault if Tom is beheaded!"

When her astonished family understood the matter, they tried to reassure her; beheading was the remotest possibility. Anne hoped so but she also hoped Mr. Jefferson would stay quietly at home.

A Trip to Williamsburg

The House of Burgesses met, and for nearly a week the Farnsworths waited for news of Jefferson. Anne teased her father to take her to Williamsburg.

They went first to Jefferson's lodgings. His landlady showed them directly to his sitting room. He rose from his desk to greet them.

"You find me at work," he said; then abruptly, "What do you think of our craven Governor now? You have not heard? His Lordship has run away, fled the Palace in the night with all his household. They sought refuge with the fleet in Yorktown harbor!"

Mr. Farnsworth looked his surprise. "What happened—"

Tom paced back and forth. "A contemptible business! His Lordship had a spring-gun set in the empty powder-house and posted no warning. A couple of young lads, sneaking in to look for muskets, have been shot as a result. One of them will lose his hand. Man-traps like that are an insult to every freeborn Englishman! The people went mad and stormed about the Palace, yelling for vengeance."

Photograph by Sydney R. Kanter
Through courtesy of The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass.

High C

"What a blunderer the man is!" exclaimed Mr. Farnsworth.

"Worse than a blunderer," said Jefferson. "A dissembling poltroon! Only four days ago he opened the House with gracious words, bringing us an olive branch from the Ministry, he said, which olive branch," he spoke more lightly, "has been given to me to answer. I am working on it now."

"Be careful, Tom," advised Mr. Farnsworth. "Do not make more trouble for yourself."

"The truth never hurt anyone," said Tom, coolly. "The offer is only a change in the form of taxation, no concession at all. I must put the case as I see it."

Anne had been silent, a little awed at his unusual vehemence. Now she broke in. "Tom, it was Dick and me that sent that paper to London. We are to blame if anything happens to you."

He looked surprised. "Anything happens to me?"

"Anne was expecting to find you behind bars," her father explained. "Because of your name appearing on that proscribed list."

Jefferson laughed. "Oh, that? A gesture on the part of the Ministry, no more. I am inclined to think it an honor, I am in such distinguished company, my kinsmen, Peyton, the orator, Henry, all the leaders of Massachusetts. But do not reproach yourself, Anne," he added with quick kindness, "I might not have trumpeted my opinions so broadly myself, but since it is done, I am glad that Englishmen on the other side should learn our point of view."

They did not stay much longer. They would hope to see him soon at Boxwood, Mr. Farnsworth said as they rose to go.

"I'm afraid not, sir," Jefferson answered. "As soon as I finish this writing, I go to Philadelphia to take Peyton's place in the Congress. As Speaker of the House of Burgesses, he will have to stay in Williamsburg. I am anxious to get there before Colonel Washington leaves for Boston. The Congress has appointed him Commander in Chief of our Continental forces."

(To be continued next Thursday)

Enjoyment for Leisure Hours

Book Reviews

War on Land and Sea

Gregor Felsen dedicates his book, "Struggle Is Our Brother," to "The boys and girls in the countries invaded by the Nazis, who have given their lives that the boys and girls who read this book might live." We do not recommend the book as a remarkable piece of writing, nor for diversion. It is stark, grim reporting and the reader is made deeply conscious of the great debt the United Nations owe to their Russian allies.

The scene of the story is the Ukraine, where hard, relentless fighting took place in the early days of the German invasion. Mikhail, a Cossack lad, is the hero. He joined the guerrillas with other boys and girls his age, worked together with their elders and helped drive the Germans from his district.

To save the great Amsov dam, the pride of the countryside, was their hope—but as the Nazis pressed closer this became impossible and its destruction the only way to keep it from aiding the enemy. Mikhail had an important assignment. Read how he carried it out in this moving tale of real adventure where a brave people defend their land. This book is illustrated by Woodi Ishmael. (E. P. Dutton & Company, New York. $2.)

"Q Boat," by Frank W. Mason (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, $1.75), though not distinguished, has real current interest and appeal. In fictional form the author writes of the hazardous and often unsung deeds of our convoy fleet and coast patrol. As we read the story of Lieut. Commander William Dale and of what took place on the brig Pegasus during a perilous trip to Iceland and Norway and the stories that follow relating the experiences on board the Polydor when a German submarine and two cruisers were captured—we realize what the real struggle must be where men are actually keeping the sea lanes open and are delivering the supplies to the Allies around the world.

"War Wings for Carol," a new Carol story by Patricia O'Malley (Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. $2), will please air-minded teen-age girls and especially those who have followed Carol through her flying experiences. This book stresses her war activities and carries her on to an important job in which she distinguishes herself. Here's a good story on its own—and a career book as well.

Outdoor World

In a beautifully designed book, "Fruits of the Earth," Jannette May Lucas has assembled the legends and true stories of the fruits of the world. Helene Carter's illustrations are charming accompaniments to this engaging and informational volume (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2).

With an inviting title and over one hundred illustrations, "Earth's Adventures," by Carroll Lane Fenton, is planned especially for young people (The John Day Company. New York. $3). This story of geology is both entertaining and rewarding. Dr. Fenton introduces the reader to the earth, its neighbors and its adventures during three billion years. For further acquaintance he suggests other useful books on the subject and provides a valuable list.

Book Briefs

An engaging, close-up biography of Ignace Jan Paderewski is presented in an attractive new book, "Paderewski: Pianist and Patriot," written by Antoni Gronowicz, a famous countryman and friend of the great Polish musician and statesman, translated into English by Jessie McEwen. (Thomas Nelson and Sons, New York. $2.50.)

Wilfrid Bronson tells a good story and pictures a primitive life and culture in his "Stooping Hawk and Stranded Whale, Sons of Liberty" (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, $2), a tale of two Seri Indian lads and of the failure of the Spanish to overcome their tribe, living on an island off the west coast of Mexico.

Barry Bart's "A Book of Battles," Garden City Publishing Company, Garden City, N. Y. $1, with graphic text and 14 full-page illustrations, provides brief but satisfactory accounts of sixteen important sea and land battles from Troy to Bataan, showing the development of and changes in military strategy through the centuries. Marginal drawings picture armor, weapons and maps.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Changing Speeds in the Air

Airplanes and How They Fly—10

By Marshall McClintock
Author of "Millions of Books," "The Story of New England," etc.
Illustrated by Arthur Siry

Besides the new features in the design of propellers, the mechanism had also been improved. Propeller blades are set at a slight angle, just as the wings of a plane are set at a slight forward tilt. The amount of this angle determines how much of a "bite" of air a propeller will take.

When a plane is taking off, moving from a standing position to great speed, it cannot handle a big bite of air. If it tried to do so, eddies and reverse currents would be set up, just as when a wing attacks the air at too great an angle of climb without sufficient speed. So the angle of the blades, for greatest efficiency in taking off, should be slight.

Once the plane is in the air, however, traveling at high speed, it has momentum—the tendency to keep going forward—rather than inertia, the tendency to stay still. Moreover, the air itself, at higher altitudes, is actually thinner and weighs less. So now the blade, for greatest efficiency, should take a good-size bite of the air. If the angle is still slight, the engine will keep on working too hard, just as hard as it did on the take-off.

Perhaps you can understand the problem best by comparing the plane with the automobile. When a car is standing still, it needs a good deal of power to get it started moving forward, especially if it is going to start by going up a hill, as an airplane does when it climbs at take-off. For this reason, cars have a low gear, which enables the motor to turn over a great many times for each turn of the wheels. After the car gets moving a little, you shift into second gear, which means that the engine doesn't turn over as fast or put out so much power for each turn of the wheels.

Finally, at regular driving speed, when the car has momentum and is on the level, you shift into high speed, which enables the engine to turn over even fewer times for each wheel turn. In high speed the engine actually works less hard and uses less gasoline, although the car travels faster. For high-speed, cross-country driving some cars are equipped with a fourth speed, or overdrive, into which they can shift at forty or fifty miles an hour. The engine works even less at this high speed.

Variable Pitch

You can imagine what it would be like to travel at thirty-five or forty miles an hour in a car if you were still in low gear. This is just like an airplane that travels fast high in the air with the propeller set at the slight pitch which is best for the take-off.

For many years the only answer to this problem was to compromise. Men set the blades at a pitch somewhere between slight and high. It was not as good as it should have been for a take-off, nor as good as it should have been at high speeds, but it would work at both places, on the ground and in the air, with the small engines of those days.

Then came the invention of the variable-pitch propeller. The hub contains a device by which the pitch of the blades can be changed. In some propellers, the change is made electrically. In others, a hydraulic system is used, with a heavy oil forcing the change in pitch. The pilot can control the pitch of his blades with levers in his cockpit. He can set his propeller for a slight bite of the air at take-off, set it up at greater pitch in the air at cruising speed, or set it even higher for extra high speed or for high altitudes.

From the variable-pitch propeller came the constant-speed propeller, which is used more and more widely today. This is really a variable-pitch propeller that is automatic. It always whirls through the air at the same speed. If the plane is sailing along at 200 miles an hour and the pilot wishes to go faster, he opens the throttle wider, the motor goes faster, and the plane jumps ahead. But not because the propeller whirls any faster. It revolves at the same speed, but its blades change pitch so that they take a bigger bite of the air and so move the plane more swiftly.

The automatic mechanism is regulated from the pressure in the intake manifold of the engine—the tube where the gasoline-and-air mixture is vaporized before going into the cylinders. Opening the throttle increases the pressure and thus indicates a greater pitch for the propeller blades.

Constant-speed propellers can also be controlled by the pilot in his cockpit. As a matter of fact, he usually sets it for one speed for his take-off and for another after he is traveling in the air. Once set, it worries him no more. The propeller speed will remain where he has set it.

Tractor Propellers

Most planes today have propellers of the "tractor" or pulling type. The first planes had propellers behind the wings pushing the plane forward, but ever since the beginning of World War I the tractor type has been preferred.

Tractor propellers give better stability to airplanes. You can understand this if you take a pencil and try to push it swiftly across a table holding and guiding it at the rear end. Then pull it across the table holding it at the front end. You can see that it is much easier to control its directions when you pull it. The same thing is true of an airplane pulled through the air by its propeller.

There has been much experimental work on planes with pusher propellers, however, as they handle the air flow with more efficiency than tractor propellers. In time, the control problem will probably be solved so that more pusher propellers will be found on planes.

One German four-motored plane has two propellers in the front and two in the rear, with two engines on each wing in tandem position, one behind the other. Only two engine fronts face the air, offering less resistance than the four engine fronts on our four-motored planes. This German plane is still experimental, but it gives us an idea of what might come in the future as to the placing of propellers.

Landing Gear

When men first studied streamlining scientifically they saw that every part of a plane that did not contribute to lift or controls or forward thrust actually cut down speed and efficiency. So they hid as many wires and struts as they could. They put streamlined hoods around engines and around landing wheels. Then they decided to get landing wheels out of the way altogether. On almost every commercial and war plane today, the landing gear is retractable, folding back into the smooth surface of the fuselage or wings.

The mechanism for raising and lowering wheels adds to the weight of the plane, but the saving caused by streamlining more than counteracts this extra weight. The pilot can control the mechanism from his cockpit, and several clever dashboard instruments have been made to show him just where his landing wheels are at all times.

All landing gear equipment comes equipped with powerful shock absorbers which keep the plane itself from bearing too much of a jolt when it lands. The big balloon tires help take up much of this shock, too.

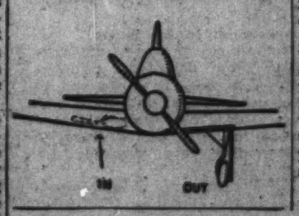
For many years, planes had two main front wheels under the wings and one small wheel or skid under the tail. Now, many modern planes are equipped with tricycle landing gear, with one wheel under the nose of the fuselage and two wheels under the wings. Thus the plane is always parallel to the ground and the tail does not have to be brought up first in taking off. Also, it is almost impossible for a plane with tricycle landing gear to nose over when landing. The front wheel prevents it.

Many planes can have the wheels replaced by hollow pontoons for landing on water. Still other planes are built as flying boats, with their fuselages shaped like boat hulls. Then there are amphibians which can land on both land and water. The fuselage is shaped with a boat hull for water landings, but there are also wheels which draw up on the sides of the fuselage. They can be let down for landings on the ground.

The fuselage, which did not even exist on the first planes, has been put to good use. In a light plane, it holds the pilot and his instruments, space for some baggage, and perhaps gasoline tanks, although these are often found in the wings. In transport planes there are comfortable chairs beside windows. There are rest rooms and small kitchens for preparing food.

At the end of the fuselage is the tail assembly, with the rudder and elevator. There is always an upright fin and also a horizontal stabilizer for keeping the plane true on its course. From the fin extends the rudder and from the stabilizer the elevator. These are often equipped with tabs for correcting plane balance, and with de-icing equipment. Some big planes have double tail assemblies, with controls directly behind the airstreams of two big motors. In this case, each set of controls can be smaller than if just one set were used. In the Constellation, the great new Lockheed cargo plane, there is a triple tail assembly.

(To be continued next Thursday)



The Home Front Pledge

A pledge is a promise. We are all being asked to make this pledge or promise, "I pay no more than top legal prices," and "I accept no rationed goods without giving up ration stamps." This is called the Home Front Pledge.

It means that every American who buys food will help stop dishonest buying, so that our food supply will go around, and so that we do not pay too much money for our food.

The newspapers will publish each month a list of the top prices that the stores in your community can charge for certain food products. If we refuse to pay more than this top price we help prevent the black market from doing business.

The ration stamps in your books are for a certain amount of food. Each one of us has the same number of stamps. If you eat in a restaurant or raise your own food you do not need so many stamps. These unused stamps should be destroyed, they should not be given to someone else.

Perhaps this illustration will help make the situation clear. Suppose there are five vacant seats in a crowded movie house. One usher at aisle A takes five people down for the seats. At the same time an usher at aisle B takes three people down for the same seats. Eight people cannot occupy five seats. Someone will be left out.

There is just so much rationed food; if some people have more than their share, others here or abroad must go without. Will you hold up your right hand and take the Home Front Pledge? Then it's a promise.

Dorothy Emerson

Good-News Letter From Home Enjoyed by 1,900 in Services

CATSKILL, N. Y. (AP)—When George W. Bagley received a post card from Private Jimmy Nardo, he responded with a three-page letter, and an idea.

Why, George asked himself, wouldn't all the soldiers from Catskill—all the soldiers from Greene County, for that matter—welcome such a letter, detailing their home-town happenings?

And so was born the "Greene County Good-News Letter," which now goes free to every one of the approximately 1,900 men and women from the County in the services—Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Wac, Wave and nursing units—from North Africa to Guadalcanal.

They like it so much that about 400 post cards and letters come in each month to the Good-News Letter, which has bloomed into a 10-page mimeographed publication.

What the boys and girls tell about themselves is boiled down into six pages of the next month's issue. Three pages contain a tight summary of County news, one page caries servicemen's news taken from Green County newspapers.

Funds Voluntary

All the workers on the letter—three men and about 20 women—are volunteers "for the duration," each averaging about 24 hours per month. All funds are voluntary contributions, and appeals for money have been rare.

Says Mr. Bagley, the energetic editor:

"I walk down Main Street, and people stop me and hand me money for the letter. People drop into the office and empty their changepockets. Checks come in by mail. Clubs and Granges stage parties, and give the proceeds to us, without our asking."

The Good-News Letter has rent-free headquarters in the basement of the building of the insurance company which Mr. Bagley manages. There are its card-index files, with spaces for eight changes of address [and some of the soldiers and sailors already have a second card]; its form letters, stationery, mimeographing equipment, paper stocks, typewriters.

There you are likely to find Eddy Van Zandt Henderson, clerk and civic worker extraordinary, who directs addressing and mailing.

Three-Day Folding Job

The only other man on the staff is Gilbert Fredenburgh, reporter on a local weekly, who writes one page of the paper. Most of the writing is done by housewives. Another squad of women folds and inserts the letters in envelopes, a three-day job.

And a regular staff [as regular as housekeepers with children can be] works throughout the month changing address cards and sending second copies of the current issue to those new addresses.

Just cranking the paper through the mimeograph is a 10-hour task.

Some Greene County men and women in uniform have written half a dozen times to say thanks and to pass on news about themselves and their buddies. Some have located friends in their own Army camps by reading the letter.

An Army lieutenant "somewhere" abroad got a letter through to a lieutenant in the Army Nursing Corps in India by addressing it in care of the Good-News Letter.

Only 'Good' News

When a local woman suggested that one man's name should come off the mailing list because he hadn't lived in Greene County for 20 years, the files disclosed he'd written twice in three months to make sure it continued to come to him.

A boy from Brooklyn, nearly 150 miles from Greene County, saw a copy and wrote to ask that he too be put on the list.

One man said that of 350 men in his unit, 125 had read the Letter from beginning to end—and not one of them was from Greene County.

Editorial policy is to print only "good" news.

Politics are out. Troubles like rationing, food shortages, fires, accidents are treated as lightly as possible.

"We laugh them off," says Editor Bagley. "We want the boys to know we realize that what they are up against is a lot tougher than the inconveniences we suffer."

Individual exploits of others in the services are printed but not over-stressed, so as to avoid resentment by men who, because of their particular assignments, never will make the limelight, though their tasks may be as important as the spectacular ones. When Sergeant Howard Wilbur, a Flying Fortress gunner, shot down several Nazi planes, the Good-News Letter gave him one paragraph, with a "Nice going, Howie."

Although not a newspaper, the Good-News Letter follows newspaper censorship rules. It mentions the general locality where a man is stationed ["The South Pacific," "North Africa," "Iceland"], but doesn't name his outfit or give details about his tasks. The address file is kept in a locked vault, and addresses are not given out.

Acute Ice Shortage Hits Shrimp Supply

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12 (AP)—A conservation program and campaign to enlist 100 additional workers in the ice industry were the latest steps taken today to relieve an acute ice shortage which is threatening the shrimp industry in the New Orleans-Gulf area.

Estimates of the number of shrimp trawlers tied up because of the shortage ranged up to 1,000 and Dr. John M. Whitney, City Director of Public Health, announced that 4½ tons of shrimps already had been destroyed here this week because of insufficient icing.

W. W. Anderson, New Orleans Area Co-ordinator of Fisheries, warned that the city and the rest of the nation may be without shrimps if the ice shortage continues. He attributed the scarcity to the war-swollen population, lack of electric and gas refrigerators, and poor distribution.

'Quiz Kid' of Radio Gets Movie Job

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—"Quiz Kid" Joel Kupperman, Chicago's seven-year-old mathematical wizard, obtained consent of the Probate Court yesterday to accept a $2,000 a week motion picture contract.

Probate Judge John F. O'Connell granted Joel's father, Sol, a civil engineer, permission to allow the boy to accept the contract from Producer Jack H. Skirball.

The contract guarantees a $2,000 salary for only three weeks. But it contains option clauses under which Joel would receive $3,000 weekly for making a second movie, $4,000 a week for a third picture and $5,000 weekly for a fourth.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	628,590
1943 volume to date	204,372,566
1942 volume to date	67,192,129

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf 4	10	113½	113½	113½	+1½
Adams Exp (.15g)	2	10⅝	10½	10½	
Addressing-Mult 1	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Air Reduction 1d	6	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	3	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Allegheny Corp	13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny pf ww	3	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Allegh pf $30 ww	16	25	24½	24½	— ½
Alleg Lud $ 1.05g	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6d	1	153½	153½	153½	
Allied Mills ½g	1	22	22	22	— ¼
Allied Stm .45g	4	13	12⅝	12⅝	
Allied St pf (5)	2	92½	92½	92½	+2½
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	7	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	—1
Amerada Pet (2)	3	80½	80½	80½	— ¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	4	68½	67¼	67¼	
Am Bk Note .85g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Am Bank N pf 3	10	58½	58½	58½	—1½
Am Beech (.4ag)	7	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	2	35	35	35	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	8	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	83½	83½	83½	— ¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	3	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	3	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	240	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
Am Cryst S pf 6	30	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	43	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
Am & For Power	19	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Am&FPS6pf 2.85g	3	70	68	70	+3
Am&FPS7pf 3.32g	5	80	79	79½	+4¼
Am & FP 2 pf	28	21¼	20⅝	20½	
Am-How SS 1½g	5	32	31½	32	+1
Am Hide&Leath	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Am Hide&L pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	
Am Internat ¼ag	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Invest III .45g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am Ice I pf 2½	20	45	45	45	+1¼
Am Locomotive	17	13½	13½	13⅜	— ¼
Am Loco pf 3½	1	99⅞	90⅞	99⅞	+ ⅞
Am M & Fdy .40g	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
Am Metal (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Am Pow & Light	23	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	23	42⅝	41¾	41½	+ ¼
Am P & L $5 pf	42	41	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	29	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Am Rail Mill .50g	5	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	170	65½	65¾	65¾	+ ⅜
Am Safety Raz ½g	1	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
Am Ship Bld 2g	40	29	28½	28½	— ½
Am Smelt&R (2)	7	39½	39¼	39¼	
Am Smelt pf 7	60	160¼	160	160	+ ⅛
Am Stove (1.80g)	4	40½	40¼	40½	+1
Am Sti Fdrs 1½g	3	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Am Stores (½ag)	2	15	15	15	
Am Stove .90g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	2	27¼	27¼	27⅛	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	2	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob (1g)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Am Tel &Tel (9)	7	154	153¾	153¾	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	56	56	56	+ ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	7	57¼	56¾	56¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	110	144¼	144	144¼	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	3	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	11	45⅞	45¾	45⅝	— ⅛
Am Water Works	6	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Am Woolen	4	7½	7	7	— ¼
Am Wool pf (4g)	2	74½	74	74	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	2	5	5	5	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	24	25⅞	25¾	25⅝	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Arm D pf ctf Ser 1	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
Armour III	16	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Armour III pr pf	3	68¾	68¾	68¾	
Armstrong Ck ¾ag	3	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .30g	2	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Asso Dry Gds ½g	9	13	12¾	13	+ ½
Assd DG 1pf 6	20	95½	95½	95½	+1½
Atch T & SF 4½g	8	58¼	57¾	57¾	— ⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	4	85¼	84½	85¼	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1½g	10	29⅞	28¾	28⅝	—1⅛
Atl G & W I (3e)	2	30	29⅞	30	
Atl Refining .55g	6	26⅛	26	26	
Atl Refing pf 4	50	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
Atlas Corp (½g)	10	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Atlas Pow 2½g	190	65⅜	65	65	— ¼
Austin Nichols	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
Aust N pr A 2k	10	80	80	80	—
Aviation Co (.10g)	31	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct ¾ag	33	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	14	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Bangor&A pf 5k	10	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
Barker pf 2½	80	43½	43½	43½	
Barnsdall Oil .60	91	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	20	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	1	26½	26½	26½	
Beau Br pf 4½	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	—1¼
Beech Creek (2)	50	31	31	31	—1½
Beech Aire 1g	7	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bendf In L (.60g)	4	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	3	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Beth Steel 4½g	15	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼
Bigelow-San 1½g	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	3	47¼	47¼	47½	— ⅛
Bon Ami B 2½	30	47¾	47¼	47	—1¼
Bond Stores 1.60	6	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	3	28¾	28⅝	28¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	33⅞	33¾	33½	— ⅜
Boston & Maine	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Bower Roll Bear 1g	1	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ½ag	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅜
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ag	2	16	16	16	
Bucyrus-Erie ¼ag	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	20	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	20	101	101	101	+1¼
BuddMfg Sof .83⅓	130	51	51	51	+ ¼
Buffalo Fe 1.35g	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Bullard Co (1g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Burling Mill 1.10g	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Burt Mills 5 pf 5	3	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
Bur- Add Mach .60	13	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Bush TB pf½ag	10	34½	34½	34½	— ½
Butler Bros (.45g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	28	28	28	
Byers (AM) Co	3	14¾	14	14	
Byers AM pf 7	30	77	77	77	
Byron Jackson ¾ag	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Calif Pack (1½)	1	26¼	26	26	— ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	14	1¼	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	2	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
Can Dry G Ale .60	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
Canadian Pacific	17	9¾	9	9	— ¼
Cane C & O (5)	10	96	96	96	+ ¼
Carpenter Sti ¼ag	3	27¼	27	27	
Case (JI)pf (7)	10	140	140	140	
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	48	48	48	+ ¼
Celanese Corp (2g)	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	30	107½	107½	107½	
Celanese 7 pf 7	20	114¾	114	114	— ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	10	127	127	127	+ ¼
Celotex Corp (½g)	3	13¼	13	13	
Celotex Cp pf 1	40	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
Cent Aguirre 1½g	9	19	19	19	
Cent Foundry .10g	15	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
Cent I L pf 4½g	10	109	109	109	+ ½
Cent RR NJ	1	11	11	11	
Cent V Sug 2½g	2	20¼	20½	20½	— ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	36½	36½	36½	
Certain-teed Prod	6	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	130	56¼	55½	55½	— ¼
Checker Cab	2	29	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	16	45⅞	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
Ch&E I A 1.50g	4	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	2	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½g	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Chi Mail Order .60	2	14	14	14	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Chiles Co	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co 2½g	13	77¼	75⅞	75⅞	—1⅜
City Ice & F 1.20	6	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Clark Eq 1½g	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Clev E Ilpf 4½	70	116¾	116	116½	— ¼
Clev Grap Br (1g)	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Clev G B pf(5)	10	107	107	107	
Cluett Peabody 1g	4	36	36	36	
Coca-Cola (3)		113¾	113¾	113¾	— ¼
Coca-Cola A 3	10	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm-P	4	20¾	20½	20⅝	
Col-P-P pf4½	7	108	108	108	
Colton & Alb	9	25	25	25	— ⅛
Col & Tenth	170	11	11	11	
Col & So 1pf	430	11¾	11	11	
Col & Sou 2pf	350	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir 4ag	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
Columb Br A .90g	5	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Comm C & E	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Cm G&E 6 pf 6	6	71¼	70	70	+ ½
Cm G&E 3pf 5	70	65	63	65	+3½
Comm Pict (½ag)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Cmwl Credit (3)	12	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Conde Nast (1)	1	26½	26	26	— ¼
Congoleum (2)	2	67¼	66½	67	
Cons Aircraft .30g	31	14¼	14½	14½	
Cons Coal pf 3	25	87½	87½	87½	—1½
Cons Edison 1.40	20	22½	22	22	— ¼
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	104	104	104	— ⅛
Cons Filter I pf ½	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	11	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	10	15¾	15	15¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	19	15½	15	15	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Consol'n Coal	3	11	11	11	
Consm P pf 4½	30	102½	102	102	
Container Corp ½ag	2	20¼	19¾	20⅛	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½ag	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Cont Can (¾ag)	8	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	46½	46½	46½	
Cont Motors .30g	18	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Cont Oil Del (1)	3	34¼	34	34	— ¼
Cop'weld S pf 2½	2	52½	52½	52½	
Corn Exch 2.40	20	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	6	59½	59	59½	— ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	5	5	5	
Crane Co (1e)	8	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
Crane Co pf 5	310	106⅞	106½	106½	+ ½
Crosley Corp ½g	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	80	98½	98	98¼	+1½
Crucible Stl (2e)	2	32½	32	32	— ½
Crucible Stl pf (5)	5	74¾	74	74¾	+ ½
Cuba RR pf	100	21½	21½	21½	— ¾
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ag	8	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	3	18¼	18	18	
Curtis Publishing	42	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Curt P pr pf 2¼ak	5	40½	39	40	— ¾
Curtiss-Wright 1a	25	7¾	7½	7¾	
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½a	3	23	22½	22½	— ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	4	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Dayt P&L pf4½	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	
Decca Records (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Deere & Co (1g)	5	36⅝	36	36½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	34⅛	34⅞	34⅞	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	1	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	21	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Det Edison .90g	9	21⅜	20⅞	21	
Devoe&Ray A 1	20	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½g	2	30¼	30½	30¾	
Diam T Motor ½ag	2	14	14	14	
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	4	97½	97½	97½	
Dixie C A 2½g	70	43¾	43	43	
Dodge Bro C ¼ag	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5a	2	60¼	60¼	60¼	—1
Dow Chem (3)	3	139	139	139	
Dresser Mfg 1g	3	29¼	29	29	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
du Pont deW (2g)	6	146	145	145	— ¾
du Pont pf 4½	1	129¾	129¼	129¾	— ¼
Eastern Air L	2	38	38	38	
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	159	159	159	+2½
Eaton Mfg (3)	578	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ⅛
Edin Bros Strs .80	3	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
El & Mus Ind .06g	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	3	34½	34⅜	34½	+ ¼
Elec Boat (½g)	2	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	13	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	12	74¼	71½	74¼	+3¾
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	26	78½	75	78¼	+4¼
Eng Pub Service	7	6¾	6½	6⅝	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	80	80	80	80	
Erie RR (½ag)	4	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
Erie RR ct ½ag	8	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Eureka Vac Cl ¾ag	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Evans Products	5	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	3	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Fed M&Smelt .2g	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
Fed Mogul (1)	6	16	16	16	
Fed Mt Trusts .20g	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Fed D St.s 1.40a	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ¼ag	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Fid Pr Fire 1.40a	4	48	48	48	
Firest T&R 1½ag	5	37⅜	37½	37½	— ⅛
Firest Tire Stm 2½	4	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
Firestone Cot 1	10	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½a	180	106½	106¼	106½	— ⅛
Florsh Sh A 1½g	1	26¼	26¼	26½	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	10	8¼	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl pf	110	45½	45	45½	+ ½
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Foster Wheeler	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Fransteo Sugar	6	11	11	11	
Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	7	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv .40a	10	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	6	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Gen Cable	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Gen Cab'e A	3	13½	13½	13½	
Gen Cb pf 5½ak	30	87½	87	87½	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	33	36¾	36	36¼	— ⅜
Gen Foods 1.20g	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Gen G & El A	1	1¼	1½	1½	
Gen Motors 1½g	24	51⅞	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	129¾	129½	129½	— ½
Gen Out Advert	4	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq ½g	6	20	20	20	
Gen Real&Util	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Real&Util pf	2	49	49	49	— ½
Gen Refract .60g	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Gen Shoe ¾ag	16	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½k	190	85	83¾	83¾	+ ½
Gen T & Rub ½g	1	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ½
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	5	7¾	7½	7½	
Gimbel Bros .30g	11	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	78	78	78	+1½
Gliddon Co (.60a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold&Stock T 6	10	95½	95½	95½	
Goodrich (BF) ½g	12	39¼	38¼	38½	— ¾
Goodrich pf (5)	4	100	100	100	+ ¼
Goodyear Tire 1¼g	46	37	36¾	36⅞	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	44	104¼	104	104¼	
Gotham Hosiery (¼ag)	4	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Gotham Silk Hos pf 7	10	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
Graham-Paige Mot	28	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Granby Con M .60	7	5¾	5	5	
Granite C S 17½g	1	11	11	11	+ ⅜
Gt Nr Ir Ore ct 2a	2	16¼	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Gt Nr Ry pf 2g	14	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 1½ag	2	70	69½	69¾	— ¼
Gt West S pf 7	40	149¼	149¼	149¼	— ¼
Green (H L) (2g)	2	45¼	45	45	— ¼
Greyhound Corp (1)	9	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Grim Air En 1g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	5	4	4	4	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf ⅓	33	130	130	130	+5
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	2	35	34¾	34¾	
Gulf Oil 1	8	47½	47½	47½	
Hamm $5 pf (5)	50	106	106	106	+ ¼
Hark-Hyller ¾ag	6	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Hayes Indust .25g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Hayes Mfg	2	2¼	2¼	2½	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 3	30	105½	105½	105½	+ ¼
Hercules Motors 1	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Hercules Powd (1g)	2	76¼	76	76¼	+1
Hoffman Furs (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	
Holland-A-Sun ¼ag	1	16¼	16¼	16¾	— ¼
Homestake Mining	4	38¼	38	38	
Houd-Hersh B ¼ag	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Houston Oil	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	2	34	34	34	
Hudson & Man	3	2¼	2	2¼	
Hudson & Man pf	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (½2)	6	26¼	26¼	26½	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Hupp Motor	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Illinois Central	5	12¾	12	12	— ¼
Ill Cent Ll. (4)	30	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Ill Central pf		24¼	24¼	24¼	
Indian P&L .90g	3	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	
Ingersoll-Rand 4½g		94	94	94	+ ½
Inland Steel (2g)	70	69¾	69¼	69¾	— ¼
Insuranshare C Ctf ¼ag	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Insuranshare Ce 1.60	2	16	15¾	16	+1
Interlake Co pf 6	20	114	114	114	
Interlake Iron Cor	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Int Business Mach (6a)	1	169	169	169	+7
Int Harvester (2)	6	67¼	66½	67	
Int Harv pf (7)	30	175	174½	174½	+ ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Int Mineral&Ch ⅓g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Int Mining	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	26	30½	30	30¼	— ⅛
Int Paper	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	3	58	57½	57½	—1½
Int Ry Cen Am	9	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Int Salt (1g)	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Int Shoe (1.60)	2	36¼	36	36½	— ½
Int Tel & Tel	35	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Interst Dept S ⅔ag	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Interstate Corn ½ag	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Island C C pf 6	20	140	140	140	
Jewel Tea (1)	1	32¼	32½	32¼	
Johns-Manville 1g	3	84¾	84⅝	84¾	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl 1½g	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg (.40g)	1	11	11	11	
Kalam St&F (.60)	4	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2r	2	23½	23½	23½	— ½
Kelsey-Hay A 1½	1	22	22	22	
Kelsey-H B 1½g	2	13⅝	13¾	13¾	
Kendall Co pf 4a	30	113	112½	113	+2½
Kennecott Cop 1g	21	31½	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
Keystone S&W ½ag	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	4	5¼	5	5⅛	
Kresge D St ¼ag	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Kresge Grocery (2)	4	30½	30¼	30¼	
Laclede Gas	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	20	59	58¾	59	
Lambert Co (1½)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Lee Rub&Tire 1½g	2	37	37	37	
Lehigh Val Coal	3	1½	1½	1½	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	16	16	16	— ¼
Leh Val RR (1a)	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Lehman Corp 1a	3	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Lehn & Fink 1.05g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	4	33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
Libby McNAL .45g	33	7¾	7½	7¼	+ ⅛
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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Sen. Byrd Proposes Two-Year Trial for General Sales Tax

WASHINGTON, Aug 12 (AP)—Senator Harry Byrd (D) Virginia, proposed last night a two-year trial of a sales tax.

Announcing that the committee on reduction of non-essential expenditures would begin hearings about September 1 on Army and Navy outlays, Senator Byrd told reporters that he and other members are interested in both cutting expenses and raising additional taxes.

As a member of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Byrd previously has proposed a retail sales tax, a move that has been opposed by the Treasury. He said today he believed such revenue sources ought to be tapped at least on an experimental bases.

"If a sales tax is adopted, it ought to be a two-year basis and when the need of revenue is not as great as it is now, it could be repealed," he said. He added that a trial might convince even Treasury officials.

Senator Byrd said the committee on non-essential expenditures would look first into personnel problems in the federal government in an effort to cite specific instances where a reduction can be made in the number of employees.

"We have already recommended a three hundred thousand cut in personnel but we want to develop specific cases where this cut can be made," he said. He added that if an announced reduction of 105,000 in the number of War Department employees is carried out, "it will be very encouraging."

Beyond that, however, he said the committee desires to have a full explanation by the War and Navy departments of the amount of funds they have obligated by contract from a total of $203,000,000,000 he said was appropriated but unspent on last July 1.

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No. Indiana $45,000,000 Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Halsey, Stuart & Co. is head of a banking group of 92 underwriting firms offering to the public today $45,000,000 of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company's first mortgage bonds, series C, 3⅛ per cent, due on Aug. 1, 1973. The offering price will be at 102⅞ plus accrued interest.

Net proceeds of the offering, with other funds of the company, will be used for retirement of all outstanding series A bonds carrying an interest rate of 3¾ per cent. This refunding operation will result in an annual interest saving to the company of $281,250, it was said.

Upon completion of this financing, the funded debt of the company will amount to $53,300,000. In addition to the new series C bonds, this debt will consist of $8,300,000 of 2¾ per cent and 2⅞ per cent serial notes.

The redemption price of the new series C bonds will be 105⅜ until July 1, 1944. The entire series may be redeemed in whole or in part at any time prior to maturity.

In addition to Halsey, Stuart & Co. the offering syndicate includes A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; A. G. Becker & Co., Blair & Co., Inc.; the Central Republic Company, Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Hallgarten & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co., Otis Co., White, Weld & Co.; F. S. Moseley & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and L. F. Rothschild & Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved the North Indiana Public Service Company's acceptance of a 101.719 per cent competitive bid by a group of underwriters headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co. for the purchase of $45,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, Series C, due on Aug. 1, 1973. Accrued interest at 3⅛ per cent will be paid from Aug. 1, 1943, to date of delivery. Bonds are to be sold to the public at 102.875, representing a spread to underwriters of 1.156.

Permission was granted to Northern Indiana, a subsidiary of the Midland Utility Company, for the issuance and sale of the bonds in an order of July 26, on condition that Northern Indiana report the results of competitive bidding.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
30	Air Inv war	1-32	1-32	1-32
600	Aire Accessy (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Ala Gt Cem (4½g)	83½	83½	83½
200	Alum Ltd (.20e)	21½	20¾	20¾
30	Alum Ltd pf (6)	106	106	106
100	Alum Co Am	197½	197	197
100	Alum Co Am pf (4)	114	114	114
1400	Am Cit P&LA	2¾	2¾	2¾
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	42¾	41¾	42
100	Am&Afr P wa	1¾	1¾	1¾
140	Am Gas&El (1.80)	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Am Laun Mc (1½g)	20¾	20¾	20¾
800	Am Lt&T (1.20)	18⅛	18	18⅛
400	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
800	Am Superpow	⅄	⅄	⅄
200	Am Superpow pf (2k)	14½	14½	14½
100	Am Thread pf (.70)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ark Nat Gas	4	4	4
300	Ark Nat Gas A	4¼	4	4
100	Arg Equip (.75g)	18½	18½	18½
1000	Assoc Oil&Gas (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Atl Cst L Co (1½g)	33	33	33
500	Atlas Corp war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Avery & Sons (⅛g)	8	8¼	8¼
600	Babcock & Wil	21½	21	21⅛
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	39¾	38¾	39¾
1300	Baldwin Loco war	5⅛	⅄	5⅛
900	Barium Ste Stl	2	2	2
1400	Barl & Steel A (1.20)	⅄	⅄	⅄
25	Beauuit M cv pf	24	24	24
100	Bliss (E W)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Blue Ridge	2	2	2
100	Blumenthal (S)	11¼	11¼	11¼
400	Bras Tr L&P	21	21	21
300	Breeze Corp	10½	10¼	10¼
100	Brewst Aero	4	4	4
1900	Bridgpt Mach	8¼	7⅞	8
50	Bridg Mach pf	118	118	118
300	Brill A	5⅞	5¾	5¾
25	Brill pf	80	80	80
200	Brown F&WA (1k)	14½	14½	14½
100	Buckeye Pl. (.60g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Buf N&EP pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
300	Bunk Hill&S (1)	12	12	12
100	Burma Ltd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1400	Burry Biscuit	3¾	3⅝	3¼
1900	Calvin Tunn (.50g)	⅄	⅄	⅄
100	Carnation (1)	42	42	42
300	Carrier Corp	15	15	15
700	Cases Prod (1e)	10½	10½	10½
500	Cen & SW Ut	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cen Ohio (.60g)	9	8¾	8¾
500	Cessna Aire (1g)	9½	9	9
50	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	81½	81½	81
275	Childs pf	24½	23¾	23¾
3800	Cities Service	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
400	Cit Svc pf	86½	85	85¼
100	Cit Svc pf B	81½	81½	81½
10	Cit Svc P&L $7pf (7)	93½	93¼	93½
200	City Auto Stpg (.60)	8¼	8	8⅛
600	Cleve Tract (1⅛g)	15¾	15¾	15¾
1000	Colon Develop	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Colonial Air	8¾	8½	8½
300	Colo Fuel & I war	3	2¾	2¾
50	Colts PFArm (2¼G)	80	80	80
300	Colum G & E pf (5)	53¼	53¾	53½
50	Comm P Svc (1.80)	21	21	21
500	Comm Wat Svc	⅄	⅄	⅄
100	Cons Biscuit	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Cons GE Bal	66	65½	66
50	Cons Mng & S	37¾	37¾	37¾
300	Cons Stl Corp	9	9	9
100	Cent G&E pr pf	97¼	96¼	96¼
100	Cosden Petro	2¼	2¼	2
25	Cosden Petro pf	21½	21½	21½
1400	Creole Pet	28	27¼	27¼
200	Crown C Pet	4	4	4
1800	CubanAtSug (3½g)	19¼	18⅝	19
50	Dayton Rub (⅝g)	16¼	16¼	16¼
500	Dennison Mfg A (.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Det Stl Prod (½g)	19	19	19
100	Durh Hos B (.10g)	3	3	3
100	Dural Tex Sul (½g)	9½	9½	9½
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.30g)	11¾	11¼	11¼
100	EastG&Fdpf (2½k)	34¾	34	34¾
300	EastSugAs pf	37¾	37¾	37¾
6300	El Bond & Sh	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
400	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	78	77½	78
700	El Bo & Sh 1$ pf	73¼	72	73¼
750	El P&L 2 pf A	83	80	81½
300	Emerson Elec	7¾	7¾	7¾
600	Equity Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Esquire Inc	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Fairchild Av (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Fairchild Em&Air	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	Fanstel Met (¼g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Feddders Mfg (.15e)	5	5	5
150	Fire As Phil (2a)	68½	68	68½
50	Fla P&L $7pf (7)	102	102	102
100	FordMCan A (hl)	18¾	18¾	18¾
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.111g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3	3	3
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	20	20	20
150	Fuller (GA) (2e)	12½	12	12½
100	Gatineau Pow (h.60)	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	Gen Shares pf (4d)	73	73	73
50	Gen WatG&E pf (3'	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Gorh Inc A	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Gray Mfg	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
25	Gt Atl & P pr (.3½g)	83	83	83
200	Hearn D Stre	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Hecla Min (⅝G)	6¼	6¾	6¾
400	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Hubbell (H) (1.40)	18	18	18
100	Humble Oil (⅝g)	69½	69½	69½
6100	Huyler's	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Ill Iowa Pow div c	6½	6½	6½
500	Imp Oil-Ltd (⅛¼)	12¾	12½	12¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (⅛½)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
60	Ind Svc 7% pf	37	36½	37
20	Indpls P & L pf(5¼)	110¾	110¾	110¾
100	Ins Co N Am (3½g)	81¾	81½	81½
100	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	18	18	18
200	Int Hyd-El pf	8	7⅞	8
1300	Int Met Ind A	19	18¾	18¾
100	Int Pet reg (hl)	18¾	18¾	18⅝
600	Int Prod (¼g)	8	7¾	7¾
100	Intera Home Eq	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Intera Pw Del pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	9	9	9
100	Jacobs (F L)	8	8	8
20	Jer CP& Lt pf (7)	101	100¾	100¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
20	Keppers Co pf (8)	100	100	100
60	Lack RR NJ	29	28	29
100	Lake Sh M(h.80) xd)	13¼	13½	13¼
100	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1000	Leonard Oil Dev	⅄	⅄	⅄
800	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Long Is Lig	1½	1½	1½
373	Long Is L pf B	44¼	43½	43½
200	Louis L & E (.30g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Lynch Corp (2)	27½	27½	27½
100	Mangel Stra	5½	5½	5½
10	Mead John (3a)	139¾	139¾	139¾
25	Mer-CaBptA(3¾k)	102	102	102
200	Mich Bumper	11	11	11
100	Mich Sug pf (.80k)	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Mid St F B vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1600	MidWestCorp (.20g)	8½	8¼	8½
50	MidSts n-cum (2)	19½	19½	19½
100	Minn MinsM (1.20)	54¾	54¾	54¾
400	Molybdenum (⅛g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
30	Monarch M T (1⅛g)	17½	17½	17½
200	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2	2	2
100	MuskegPRing (.45g)	11½	11½	11½
30	Muskogee pf (6)	80	80½	80½
400	Nat Bellas Hess	1½	1½	1½
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	26½	26½	26½
100	Nat Cont (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
900	Nat Fuel G (1)	11½	11½	11½
1300	Nat Sug Ref (⅝g)	19¾	19	19
100	Nat Trans (⅛g)	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
100	Nat Un Rad	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Navarro Oil (.45g)	13⅞	13½	13⅞
10	Nehi Pow pf (7)	100	100	100
200	Nestle-LeMur A (.20k)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	N E P A $ pf (2k)	49½	49½	49½
20	New Eng T&T (6½g)	105½	105½	105½
100	New Mex&Ariz (.60)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
300	N J Zinc (2g)	68¾	68¼	68¼
100	NYa HonRos (1.15g)	21	21	21
20	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	89	89	89
60	NYStaEmpGrp (5.15)	100	100	100
4300	Ning Hud Pow	3¾	3¾	3¾
3000	Ning Hud B war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Ninet'n Hund R (⅛)	9	9	9
200	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅄	⅄	⅄
100	Penn-Bentley T (h5)	83¾	83¾	83¾
3100	Pentepec Oil Ven	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	PrkrsbrgS&R (⅝g)	17½	17½	17½
800	Pennroad (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
80	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	89	89	89
80	PaWat&Pow (4)	91½	91½	91½
100	Phila Co (.45g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
700	Phoenix Sec	25¾	25¾	25¾
50	N Ind P$ 7 pf (7'	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
100	Nor Sts Pw A	6¾	6¾	6¾
35	Ohio P S 6 pf (6)	106¾	106¾	106¾
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	54	54	54
20	Okla N G cv pf(5½)	115	115	115
200	Overseas Sec (.30g)	6¾	6½	6½
10	Pac Ltg pf (5)	106½	106½	106½
200	Pioneer Gold	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	89	89	89
500	Polaris Mnd(.03g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Potrero Sugar	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Premier Oil (h.06)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Prod Corp	⅄	⅄	⅄
500	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	74½	71	74½
500	R&O opt war	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Republic Avia (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Richmond Rad (.30g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Rome Cable (.60)	11	11	11
100	St Lawrence pf (h1)	15¼	15¼	15¼
900	St Regis Pap	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	St. RegPap pf(5½k)	135	135	135
300	Salt Dome Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
700	Schulte (DA)	1½	1½	1½
20	Scranton Lace (1g)	28	28	28
20	Scran-SBW pf	43	43	43
100	Scullin Stl (.1g)	12½	12½	12½
100	Segal Lock & H	1½	1½	1½
300	Selected Indus	1	1	1
250	Selected Ind cv	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Sel Ind pr (3¾)	66	66	66
700	Sentry & Con	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Solar Mfg (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Sonotone (.15g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Sosa Mfg (.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	So Penn Oil (1.80)	44½	44½	44½
300	Southl Royal (.40)	10¾	10¼	10¼
50	Spalding 1 pf (2)	30	30	30
150	Stand Cash pf (1.60)	18¼	18¼	18½
50	St Pow & L pf	81	81	81
100	Stand Prod	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Starrett Corp vtc	1	1	1
1100	Submay Oil (.10g)	4½	4¼	4½
800	Technicolor	13¾	13¾	13¾
1300	Transwest Oil (¼g)	12¾	12	12¾
100	Tubize Chat	8½	8½	8½
1600	Unit-Cig-Wh Strs	1¾	1¼	1¼
400	Unit Corp war	5-32	5-32	5-32
200	Unit Gas	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Unit Gas pf	119¼	119¼	119¼
100	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2100	Unit La&Pow A	½	½	½
800	Unit L & Pow pf	51¾	51	51¼
25	Unit Milk Prod (1g)	33½	33½	33½
335	US & I Sec pf	74¾	73½	73½
30	U S Foil B	7⅝	7⅝	1⅝
300	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Unit Wall Pap	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Univ Pict	12½	12½	12½
1800	Univ Pict vtc	17	16½	17
1100	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Way Knit M (⅛g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Wentworth Mfg (⅛g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1500	Wright Harg (h.30)	4¼	4¼	4¼

Total stock sales today, estimated 100,000 shares; year ago, 53,055 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
3	Am.G&E 3¾s 70	109	109	109
9	Am P&L 6s 2016	106	106	106
82	Appal El Pow 3¼s70	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	124	124	124
6	Ark Elec 4½s 53	70½	70½	70½
2	As G&E 5s 50	19¾	19¾	19¾
5	As G&E 5s 48	20	20	20
20	As G&E 4½s 49	20	20	20
7	As T&T 5½s 55 A	81½	81½	81½
6	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Can Nor P 5s 53	98	98	98
16	Cen Sts El 5½s 54	38½	38½	38½
1	Cen St El 5s 48	38½	38½	38½
13	Chi Rv 5s 27 ct	85¼	85¼	85¼
12	Cities Ser 5s 68	97	96¾	97
10	Cities Ser 5s 50	97½	96½	97
Cit SP&L 5½s 49		98½	98½	98½
12	Cit S Pow 4½s 53	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Cons Text 5s 53 st	100	100	100
11	Cont G&E 5s 58A	97	96½	97
1	Cuban Tob 5s 44	86¾	86¾	86¾
2	Cudahy Pack 3¼s 55	103½	103½	103¼
22	East G&F 4s 56A	88¼	88¼	88¼
3	Elec P&L 5s 2030	100½	100½	100½
8	Fla Pow 4s 66C	104	104	104
8	Fla P&L 5s 54	104	103¾	104
2	Gatineau Pow 3½s 69	98¾	98¾	98¾
21	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Grand Trunk 4s 50	100½	100½	100½
10	Great Nor P 5s 50 st	109½	109½	109½
2	Green Mt Pow 3½s 63	103½	103½	103½
2	Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	102	102	102
2	Ind Svc 5s 50	88	87½	88
2	Ind Svc 5s 53A	88	88	88
3	Int P Sec 7s XGP xc	38½	38	38
2	Int P Sec 5½s 56C	32	32	32
18	Inters Pow 6s 52	53½	52½	53
11	Inters Pow 5s 57	85	84¾	84¾
3	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	40	40	40
1	Metro Ed 4s 71	106½	106½	106½
1	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	108½	108½	108½
8	Minn P&L 5s 55	107½	107½	107½
2	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Miss Riv P 5s 51	112	112	112
2	Nevada-Cal E 5s 56	103½	103½	103½
7	N Eng G&E 5s 50	68¾	68¾	68¾
1	N Eng G&E 5s 48	66¾	66¾	66¾
8	N Eng G&E 5s 47	68¾	68¾	68¾
1	N Eng Pow 5¼s 54	94½	94½	94½
3	N Eng Pow 5s 48	94¾	94¾	94½
1	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	108½	108½	108½
8	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	80	80	80
4	Pac P&L 5s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
12	Phila El P 3¼s 72	115½	115½	115½
2	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	90¾	90½	90½
2	Scullin Stl 3s 51	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	South Car Pow 5s 57	108	108	108
1	So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	So Ind Ry 4s 51	69	69	69
8	Spalding 5s 39	74½	73½	73½
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	82½	82	82½
8	Stand G&E 6s 57	82¼	82¼	82¼
2	Stand G&E 6s 66	82	82	82
1	Tex El S 5s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103	103	103
1	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	19	19	19

Foreign Bonds

3	Russian 6½s 1919	4¾	4¾	4¾

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. wheat					
Chicago	1.43⅝	1.53⅝	1.43	1.43⅝	
Minneapolis	1.35⅞	1.39	1.35⅛	1.39⅛	
Kansas City	1.37⅝	1.37⅛	1.37⅛	1.37⅛	
Winnipeg (Oct)	1.11	1.16⅛	1.10⅛	1.16⅛	
Dec. wheat					
Chicago	1.45⅝	1.44⅝	1.43	1.45¼	
Minneapolis	1.37⅛	1.37	1.37⅛	1.37⅜	
Kansas City	1.37⅝	1.39⅛	1.36⅝	1.38⅝	
Winnipeg	1.09⅛	1.08⅛	1.08⅛	1.08⅛	
May wheat					
Chicago	1.47¼	1.48⅛	1.46⅛	1.48⅜	
Minneapolis	1.40⅛	1.40⅛	1.39⅛	1.40⅛	
Kansas City	1.40⅛	1.39⅝	1.40⅛	1.40	
Winnipeg	1.09⅛	1.08⅛	1.09	1.09⅛	
Sept. oats					
Chicago	.89	.89⅛	.88¼	.89	
Minneapolis	.64⅜	.65¾	.63½	.64⅛	
Winnipeg (Oct)			.51½	.51¾	
Rye, Chicago					
Sept.	.97⅞	.98	.98⅝	.98⅝	.98
Dec.	.99¾	1.00¼	.99⅜	.99	1.00
May	1.03⅜	1.03¼	1.01⅝	1.01⅝	1.03⅛

Wool

Wool

October	...	...	...	93.8n	90.0
December	...	...	...	90.8n	90.0
March	88.2	88.2	88.2	87.1n	87.1
May	...	...	...	86.8n	86.8
July	...	...	...	83.8n	83.8
		Tops			
October	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5b	132.0
December	134.0	134.0	134.0	134.4b	132.8
March	113.3	113.3	113.3	113.7b	113.3
May	110.5	110.5	110.5	111.2b	110.2
July	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.8b	108.5

nNominal. bBid.

Cotton

Oct.	20.20	20.20	19.88	19.88	20.01
Dec.	19.88	19.88	19.75	19.75	19.87
March	19.74	19.74	19.61	19.63	19.76
May	19.62	19.61	19.50	19.50	19.62
July	19.48	19.48	19.39	19.39	19.48

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, August, September, October 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Eggs	
October		44.00N 44.00
	Potatoes	
November		2.08N 2.05
January		2.32N 2.32
N-Nominal		

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. R. Stehe & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Egg Future Trading Suspended

CHICAGO (AP)—Suspension of trading in October eggs futures was terminated by order of the Board of Governors of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Aug. 11 and dealings will be resumed, effective August 11, to permit voluntary liquidation of contracts through August 21. Contracts remaining open after the latter date will be closed out by action of the board.

Senate Group To Probe REA Controversy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Senator George Aiken (R), of Vermont, reported yesterday that a Senate agriculture sub-committee had determined to "get to the very bottom of the controversy" between Administrator Harry Slattery of the Rural Electrification Administration and executives of the National Rural Electrification Association.

Senator Aiken, a member of the sub-committee, told a reporter the inquiry, to be started late next month, was decided upon in the hope that "a clarification of the issues" might prevent damage "to the whole program of farm electrification."

Judson King, director of the National Popular Government League, and a special consultant to Mr. Slattery on power policy, asserted in a recent article inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota that President Steve [illegible] and Executive Manager Clyde T. Ellis of the association launched a campaign last May to force Mr. Slattery's removal.

Mr. King attributed the demand to what he termed Mr. Slattery's refusal to endorse the creation of two mutual insurance associations with Mr. Tate as president to serve REA Co-operative holding association memberships.

"There's not a word of truth in Judson King's charges," Mr. Ellis, former Democratic representative from Arkansas, declared yesterday.

"We of the association, established to defend the Rural Electrification Administration from outside attacks and to promote development of farm electrification in the postwar period, welcome a full inquiry into our program."

Chairman Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina announced before leaving Washington he would set a definite date for opening hearings after further conferences with Senator Shipstead and other members of the subcommittee, Senators Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa and Theodore Bilbo (D) of Mississippi.

Hoover Company Stock Is Offered To Public Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Smith, Barney & Co., Hornblower & Weeks and Field, Richards & Co. are head of an investment banking group making the first public offering of shares of the Hoover Company.

The common shares being offered, numbering 108,634 shares, are part of 415,318½ shares presently outsanding and were purchased from several large shareholders. Public offering price is $22.50 per share.

At the same time the company is offering to holders of its presently outstanding 6 per cent preferred shares, the right to exchange their shares, on a share-for-share basis, for new 4½ per cent preferred shares. This exchange privilege expires at 1 p. m. Aug. 16. The exchange offer is being underwritten by the bankers who, according to the underwriting agreement, may also purchase 4½ preferred shares from individual holders who shall have received such shares under the exchange offer. The 4½ per cent preferred shares are redeemable on 30 day's notice at $107.50 per share on or before Dec. 31, 1946, or at $105 per share thereafter, plus, in each case, all unpaid dividends accumulated to date of redemption.

The company manufactures a line of vacuum cleaning equipment for home and commercial use consisting of floor cleaners, cleaning tools for atachment thereto, and hand cleaners. In recent pre-war years the company has sold between 160,000 and 225,000 floor cleaners a year.

The company has no funded debt. Dividends over the last few years have averaged about $1.40 a share. In the first two quarters of 1943 dividends of 25 cents and 35 cents, respectively, were paid and a dividend of 35 cents has been declared for the third quarter. In the first five months of 1943 net profit, after providing $62,500 for postwar rehabilitation was $410,132. For the year 1942 net profit aggregated $710,904 after deducting $204,054 for postwar rehabilitation. These figures are after providing for refunds under renegotiation. Total assets as of May 31, 1943, were $18,137,362, which figure includes $60,275 for Hoover Limited of England.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19⅛	21⅛
Bank of New York (14)	330	
Bankers Trust (1.60)	43½	45½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88½	91½
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	97	100½
Chase National (1.40)	34½	36⅛
Chemical Bank & Tr (1.80)	48⅛	50⅛
Commercial (8)

Barrett Most Valuable Brave on Mound Staff

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As the season goes along, with the Braves winning in short streaks, then falling behind the leaders, it becomes more apparent daily that Red Barrett has long since earned his keep here. Working often on the starting line, other times out of the bull pen, this chunky right-hander who comes from Hollywood, Calif., and looks it, has been just about the most valuable piece of pitching machinery on Casey Stengel's staff.

Stepping to the rubber yesterday after the Chicago Cubs had won the first half of a double-header, 3-0, for their seventh straight over the Braves on Boston soil, Barrett stopped this nonsense with a smart 6-2 triumph. It was his 10th and his second over the Cubs.

Left on Base

If Barrett had failed yesterday, as Jim Tobin did in the opener, he would have reason to protest; for the Braves in both games seemed headed for the runners-left-on-base record. They stranded an even dozen in the opener, when just one hit in the right spot would have brought Tobin his 10th win and fourth in a row, which he deserved. Then they left 14 stranded in the nightcap, for a 26 total for the day. The major league record for a single game is 18, held by several clubs.

Stengel's first appearance here this month, after finishing off a good road trip with eight wins in the last 12 starts, revealed some startling facts. For instance, nobody around here realized that Kirby Farrell, the long-termed minor leaguer who walked into Choate School without notice and got himself a job, would be such a valuable man by mid-August. By getting two singles in the opener yesterday and another in the second contest, Farrell stretched his modest hitting streak to seven games and lifted his average to .265. When planted at first base for the injured Johnny McCarthy, Kirby was hitting .179.

Whitey Hitting

Whitey Wietelmann looked yesterday as if he had learned something on the road. Not even Bill Nicholson, who usually wears out the Boston mound staff, looked more dangerous. Whitey picked up five hits in seven official tries and early today was batting .243. From what ball players call a "big out," the shortstop has developed into a real tough customer for the opposition with men on base. They no longer like to pitch to him.

The boys noticed something else about the Braves. Perhaps somewhat overanxious or cocky because of their recent road successes, they ran the bases wild and aimlessly. At least three rallies were shattered in this manner. It could be the coaching. But more likely the blame is with the ball players, who usually run around second base with their heads down.

Out of the West came word of the Red Sox triumph over Chicago. The win left Joe Cronin just four games out of second place, but more important, it marked the first complete game pitched by Joe "All I Want To Do Is Win" Dobson since May 23. It was his second straight win and his first over a western club. The tally was 10-0. His comeback could not have come at a more opportune time.

* * *

Breifs . . . George Metkovich made four hits behind Dobson, one of them his third home run . . . George's batting average this morning was up to .275, and rising steadily . . . Tony Lupien picked up three hits in five chances, once singling with the bases loaded . . . Bobby Doerr extended his hitting streak to 13 games . . . Pete Fox also made three hits and stole his 19th base . . . That fellow is having a real good year, in case somebody should happen to ask you . . . Fox's highest previous stolen base year was 1934 when he got up to 25.

* * *

Eddie Collins was grieved to learn today that Louis Lucier, the young Woonsocket boy pitcher who was recently farmed to Louisville by the Red Sox, was struck on the head with a line drive and will be out for some time. . . Jimmy Pofahl, formerly of the Senators, hit the ball . . . Lucier won the game, however, 3-1 . . . Tommy Holmes helped shatter the theory that he is fence-shy when he ran deep for Cavarretta's hoist in the fifth inning of yesterday's opener . . . The Cubs are here through Saturday, which is Ladies' Day at Braves Field.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	66	33	.667	
Pittsburgh	54	48	.529	13½
Cincinnati	54	48	.529	13½
Brooklyn	53	50	.515	15
Philadelphia	49	56	.467	20
Chicago	47	54	.465	20
Boston	44	53	.454	21
New York	38	63	.376	29

Results Aug. 11

Chicago 3, Boston 0.
Boston 6, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 2.
New York 3, St. Louis 2 (10 inns).
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 6.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	61	39	.610	
Washington	55	50	.524	8½
Detroit	51	48	.515	9½
Cleveland	51	48	.515	9½
Chicago	51	49	.510	10
Boston	49	52	.485	12½
St. Louis	45	54	.455	15½
Philadelphia	40	63	.388	22½

Results Aug. 11

Boston 10, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 5.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 3, Washington 2.
St. Louis 9, New York 1.

Schroeder Enters Eastern Tourney

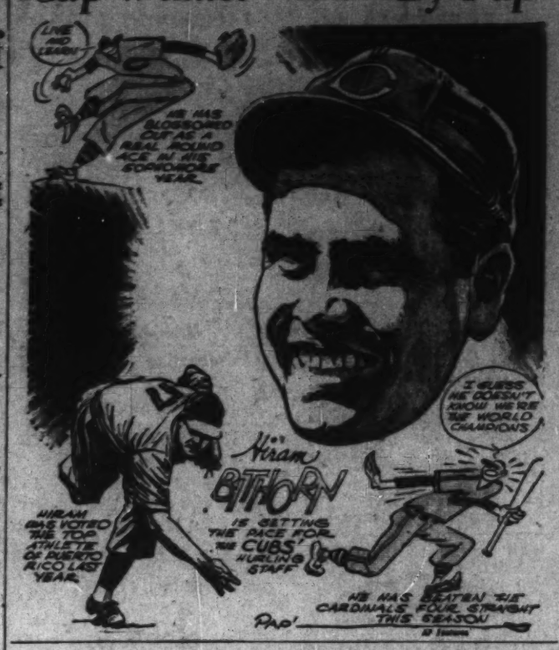
RYE, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Ted Schroeder, the nation's top-ranking tennis player, was a last-minute entrant yesterday in the men's singles of the Eastern Grass Courts tourney at the West Chester Country Club.

Exhibiting a brilliant backhand, young Jack Tuero of New Orleans, upset the veteran Sidney Wood, Jr., in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, in first-round play.

Top-seeded Francisco Segura, Ecuadorean exponent of the backhanded grip, had some trouble in defeating youthful John Shea of California, 6—3, 6—3.

The women's division went through its first-round stages with all of the top-seeded stars advancing. First-seeded Pauline Betz, of Los Angeles, defeated Helen Germaine, of New York, 6—3, 6—1. Second-seeded Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., routed Jean French, Amityville, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0.

Cup Winner —By Pap'


LINE AND LEAGUE
HE HAS BLOSSOMED OUT AS A REAL ROUND ACE IN HIS SOPHOMORE YEAR.
I GUESS HE DOESN'T KNOW HE'S IN THE WORLD CHAMPIONS
Hiram BITHORN
IS GETTING THIS RACE FOR THE CUBS' HURLING STAFF
HIRAM WAS VOTED THE TOP ATHLETE OF PUERTO RICO LAST YEAR.
HE HAS BEATEN THE CARDINALS FOUR STRAIGHT THIS SEASON!
PAP'

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Dodgers Still in News

Win, lose or draw, the Dodgers manage to get themselves talked about.

While they were winning, of course, they had fans from one end of the nation to the other rooting them along—fans, in some cases, who did not know the difference between the grandstand and the bleachers.

At that time, too, the Brooklyn boys had the other ball players and managers of the National League talking about them, but in a manner hardly suggestive of affection. Rivals did not like their methods and tactics and kept saying so.

Now critics, fans and opponents are talking about the Dodger collapse and how it may before long rank as one of the quickest and loudest in the history of collapsing contenders.

Cannot Forget

The Dodgers made so much noise winning through the circuit, shouting at umpires and roughing up rivals, that the nation finds it very difficult to forget them. At a time when the St. Louis swifties, clean, fast champions, are slipping brilliantly along to another league crown and another crack at the Yankees in the World Series—at a time when Billy Southworth is shattering National League precedent and making a joke out of the pennant race before mid-August—interest seems centered on Ebbets Field and this terrible thing which is happening to the Bums.

That Dodger fans are human, like all others, and support only a front runner or contender, is apparent by recent attendance figures at Ebbets Field. Brooklyn, instead of jamming the park by the thousands, is now staying away in similar numbers. That is, they have stopped walking up to ticket windows and pushing their money across the line. But they are creeping close enough to Ebbets Field to shout words of defiance at Brother Branch Rickey, the man who, instead of making them, is breaking them.

Sun Will Shine

But Brother Rickey is standing firm, making them like it and making only such promises as involve the somewhat distant future. Unlike Laughing Larry MacPhail, Brother Rickey prefers to ignore the immediate future. MacPhail was the sort to spend all of his money today and let tomorrow take care of itself. His motto was: "Win today, it might rain tomorrow." But Rickey, the sort who wants a more solid future, is looking beyond the end of his nose. He expects the sun to shine tomorrow.

And, of course, it will shine, because in his slow but efficient way, Brother Rickey will build Dodger fans a winner far more attractive and more lasting than the club MacPhail threw together in a hurry with dollars and cents. It will be a young, running and colorful outfit.

Meanwhile, what with the war and the situation at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn fans are going through a period which would discourage the less hardy citizen. But the Dodger rooter is a rare type, not easily broken. He will follow his pets, secretly perhaps, in the league standings, and come rushing back when comes the great day promised by Brother Rickey.

Defensive Club

In the other circuit, the Yankees are leading their accustomary hermit existence, on the further side of the hill from the rank and file. The closest any rival ever gets to Joe McCarthy's first place team is a three or four game series. And by the time the opponent for the day has finished staring in wonderment at the awe inspiring Yankee picture, Uncle Joe has run off with another victory and widened the channel separating him from the runner-up berth.

This is not a great Yankee team, as Yankee teams go. It is not a power club, although ball players say that anybody in the batting order is capable of hitting a ball out of the park. But McCarthy does have exceptional pitching and the rare judgment and experience of a great leader in handling it. The topheavy Yankee strength this time is on the defense. They have won a high percentage of their games by one run. That should be another good series, the Yankees vs. the Cardinals.

First Major Upset Occurs In Golf Play

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 12 (AP)—Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., a young woman of 24 years but an "old campaigner" in women's western golfing circles, pulled the first major upset in the current western amateur tournament yesterday with a remarkable 2-and-1 decision over the favored Kay Byrne. Miss Wall's victory was made possible because she sank two chip shots almost in succession near the close of their second-round match.

Playing with superb determination against the girl from Rye, N. Y., who was co-medalist Monday with a sub-par 74, Miss Wall never permitted Miss Byrne to hold the lead during their feature match.

Did Near-Impossible

It was on the 15th where Mary Agnes first did the near-impossible. Only 1 up at the time, she dropped a 70-footer into the cup for a birdie three which widened her edge to 2 up.

They halved the 16th and Miss Byrne was dormie 2. When the eastern girl's drive on the short 17th went square to the green and Miss Wall's was far wide of the putting surface, it looked like Miss Byrne was getting one hole back.

The Michigan girl's second shot still failed to reach the green, but as Miss Byrne waited to make two putts for an easy three Miss Wall plopped another shot into the cup from 35 feet away. That enabled her to halve the hole and end the match then and there.

Different Result

No such ending befell Catherine Fox, the other top favorite and sharer of medal honors with Miss Byrne on Monday.

The attractive girl from Glen Ridge, N. J., defeated Mrs. Lawrence Selz of Chicago, 3 and 1, breaking a deadlock which existed after 12 holes to win three of the next five and halve the others.

That made possible a quarter-final clash between Miss Fox and Marjorie Row, the blonde Detroit girl who is a senior at Michigan State College. Miss Row was hard pressed all the way before she scored a 1 up decision over Dorothy Foster of Springfield, Ill.

Went 18 Holes

Miss Wall's next opponent will be little Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., who went the route before defeating her good friend from Fargo, N. D., Georgia Tainter, one-up.

In other second-round matches Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia, Pa., beat Sally Sessions of Muskegon, Mich., 2 and 1; Ann Casey of Mason City, Iowa, went 20 holes to beat Dorothy Ellis of Indianapolis, 1 up; Peggy Kirk of Findlay, Ohio, toppled Claire Doran of Cleveland, 4 and 3, and Betty Jean Rucker of Spokane, Wash., bested Jane Goodsill of St. Paul, Minn., 1 up in 19 holes.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	32	93	2	34	.304
Holmes	389	48	108	7	35	.271
Farrell	83	9	22	0	6	.265
Nieman	192	23	50	2	25	.262
Masi	140	19	36	2	18	.257
Klutzz	158	16	38	0	15	.257
Workman	387	48	94	0	30	.243
Wietelmann	347	35	83	0	30	.243
Burns	82	6	19	1	3	.232
Ross	194	23	44	5	22	.227
Ryan	294	34	65	1	17	.221
Jeost	262	25	55	2	17	.188
Helfzel	47	4	7	0	4	.149
Poland	97	8	13	0	7	.134

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	227	28	73	1	14	.321
Parlee	294	32	81	0	23	.309
Fox	388	47	114	2	33	.294
Cronin	83	6	19	4	21	.286
Culberson	263	32	74	5	29	.282
Metkovich	160	13	30	3	14	.275
Doerr	402	48	108	13	51	.284
Tabor	373	36	93	9	34	.250
Lupien	400	32	80	2	28	.248
Lake	188	24	38	3	14	.211
Simmons	108	6	23	0	11	.208
Lazor	88	9	18	0	6	.205
Conroy	78	9	14	1	4	.200
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Gunder Haegg Misses Mark In Final Attempt at Mile

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Having written two new American records into track and field annals in the course of chalking up eight successive victories in a coast-to-coast tour, Sweden's Gunder Haegg is ready to return home and renew his duels with Arne Andersson—the Swedish school teacher who lowered the international mile mark to 4:02.6 while Gunder was whipping this country's best.

Haegg completed his all victorious United States campaign last night by again taking the measure of Gil Dodds, Boston divinity student, and Bill Hulse, New York chemist, in a mile race at Randall's Island.

Stage Was Set

The stage was all set for what Amateur Athletic Union officials hoped would be Haegg's greatest performance but the time of 4:06.9 was somewhat of a disappointment to the estimated crowd of 5,000. Last night's gate was expected to bring the receipts of Haegg's tour to $130,000—all of which goes to the Army Air Force fund. Although the time was one and six-tenths seconds off the American record Haegg hung up in beating the same pair in Boston, the race was one of the most thrilling as the flying Swede registered by two yards over Dodds with Hulse another three yards back. Dodds was clocked in 4:07.2 and Hulse in 4:08.2.

Hulse carried the trio through the first quarter in 59.8 seconds but the tempo dropped in the second quarter and Hulse was clocked in 2:03.5. Haegg quickly took over the lead but the slow second quarter made a record almost an impossibility.

Crowded Haegg

Dodds challenged the Swedish fireman on the final turn. In doing so he cut in so sharp that he shoved Haegg off the track for a few steps. Gunder quickly recovered, however, cutting loose with a sprint that Dodds was unable to match.

"It didn't bother me any," said Haegg of the incident after showing how much he had improved in his knowledge of the English language by telling the crowd of the fine time the United States had showed him and then dashing across the field for a brief short-wave broadcast to his home land.

Haegg, who also lowered the American standard for two miles to 8:53.9 at Los Angeles, said he hoped to leave for home the week of August 23 and arrive in time to match strides with Anderson at Gottenberg on Sept. 13.

Stagg Greets 40

STOCKTON, Calif., Aug. 12 (AP)—Veteran Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg was greeted by 40 apprentice seamen and marines as he opened football practice sessions at the college of The Pacific. The men are enrolled in the Navy's V-12 program of training for officer candidates. It will be Stagg's 54th grid campaign.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	9	3	Andrews	0	14
Barrett	10	10	Forsell	0	1
Salvo	3	2	Odom	0	2
MacFayden	1	1	Martin	0	0
Javery	0	10			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	Woods	3	3
Harris	3	2	Ferrell	1	0
Hughson	11	7	Dobson	3	6
Brown	6	4	O'Neil	0	0
Terry	0	0			

BRAVES FIELD Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store and Braves Field Hub 2100 Sta. 5000

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A MAN of executive ability wishes to make connection, as manager of a high class hotel. Reply Box S-2, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Man, with 20 years experience on large projects, desires connection as foreman or assistant superintendent with Combany now doing or planning to post future work in Mexico, Central or South America. Write to MR. HOLAR, Box S-20, Room 710, 650 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

YOUNG man, 36, married, dependents; experienced office detail, credits, collections, correspondence. Capable, reliable, hard worker of many time-taking tasks. Salary $60. Write Box M-14, Suite 1505, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BEAUTY SHOPS

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSERS ... Re 4-6861
MACHINELESS PERMANENTS $5.00 and $6.00
633 Madison, bet. 59 and 60 Sts., N. Y. C., 2d floor

EMILE'S SANS-SOUCI
Hairdressing Studio for Exclusive Clientele
4919-13th Av. B'klyn, N. Y. Tel. Windsor 6-3626

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1010.
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo 5-7511.

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave., 2 Rooms $1.50. Closed Wed. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order.
170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-9660

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
20 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3099

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KREEZE CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1149 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0262.

CORSETIERES

IDEAL CORSET SHOP
Jean Fox—Fitter—Tel. Windsor 6-5017
4307 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FURNITURE

SACRIFICE
10-piece English walnut bedroom suite, very good condition. Phone LUdlow 7-0098, William Mendoza, 1760 Andrews Ave., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS

If you plan to buy a fur coat, we have some exceptional fine fur coats available now, on which you can make a very substantial saving. We invite your inspection at our showroom located in the wholesale fur market.

CHARLES E. MORRIS
330 7TH AVE. COR. 29TH ST.
New York City 4th Floor Le. 5-4040

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY repairs, 17c, all makes, any amount of runs; chemical crepe slips $1.35; no mail orders. ROSEWIN HOSIERY CO., 500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 501, N. Y. C.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m. Thursday, August 19, 1943, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of reconstruction of reinforced concrete slab, track #1, on Pope's Hill Bridge, Old Colony Parkway, Dorchester District of Boston. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $200.00, payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1933. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
By: Eugene C. Hultman August 9, 1943

MILLINERY

"MODETTE." FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS, values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "MODETTE," 55 West 42nd Street, New York. Suite 1048.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3813

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, other Grands; reasonable. We buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1353 6th Ave., (56th) New York. Circle 7-3879.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service; free estimates given within 25-mile radius. HARDMAN PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Repairing
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6066.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
97th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR. 7-8000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Oriental Hand-Washed, Repaired. Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIRGAN GALLERIES
213-249a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1895

SHIRT REPAIRING

ZIMMERMAN SHIRT HOSPITAL, 4810 18th St., Woodside, L. I. Bring or send laundered shirts. Made like new. Expert work.

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Depot
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4330

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY in the ALL EDITION rate above.

Per Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	15c	30c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must contain at least 3 lines, set in agate type. Six average words are required for agate line, count all words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postal for booklet containing "Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWRENCE, 51 Thirteenth St., Charlestown 2-1615, N. Y. C.

RED cash prices for linen for coats, clothes, scarfs, etc. J. Pet, 110 W. 34th, cor. Macy's, N. Y. C. Chick. 4-4466.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, furniture, art objects. MORD, 681 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 2-1321.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Bridgeport 6-1622.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEISS & CO.
Complete August Presentation of
FURS, COATS and SUITS
MEZZANINE FLOOR

For the Girl on the Campus, the Girl on the Job . . .
ONE-WORLD COLLEGE SHOP
IS OPEN NOW AT
READ'S

Herlin Press INC.
Job Printing Labels Folders Catalogs
217 COMMERCE STREET, NEW HAVEN
NEW HAVEN 8-5137 BRIDGEPORT 5-0993

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
THE BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, Inc.
283 Fairfield Avenue

Eugene Special
$6.95
Reg. $8.95
Complete with Feather Bob
ANAMAE'S
730 JOHN DIAL 4-0406

KEM-TONE
Modern Miracle Wall Finish Will Even Paint Over Wallpaper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 Broad Dial 6-0113

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Local Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE
Let us help make your home a brighter spot this August
See Our Many Interesting
Furniture Features,
ON DISPLAY NOW
HOWLAND'S

DOYLE'S BAKERY
Enriched White Bread
Whole Wheat—Rye—Raisin Bread
Assorted Layer Cakes
278 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1185

GREENWICH

SAVE WITH SAFETY at THE FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION of GREENWICH
Current Rate of Return On All Types of Savings 2½%
Accounts Insured Up to $5,000.00
289 Greenwich Avenue
TELEPHONES 4650—4651

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 552

GAS Is Vital War Material
Use It Wisely!
THE GREENWICH GAS CO.
308 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
54 E. Putnam Ave. 101 Greenwich Ave.

Setfast Awning Paint
Kem-Tone Wall Paint
Dries in One Hour
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

Tel. 4000 / Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
138 to 140 GREENWICH AVENUE

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Greenwich 2167. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Greenwich Cab Co.
at the railroad station
Complete Car Servicing
Used Cars
SERVICE TEL. 4300 TAXI TEL. 2000

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-3019, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

* "Buy More War Bonds— a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds" *
SAVITT—Jeweler
33 Asylum Street

Protection
Budget Beauty Salon
SPECIALS: Mon., Tues., Wed. Shampoo and Finger Wave 75c
"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your
Permanent Waves $5 up
Rooms 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
352 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

HARTFORD
West Hartford
The COLD PROCESS OF PERMANENT WAVING
Obtainable at all Sebults Salons at $15. Other Cold Waves available from $10 and up.
schultz
BEAUTY SALONS
Since 1908
3 Sedgwick Road W. H. 3-6700
941 Farmington Avenue W. H. 32-4471
968 Farmington Avenue W. H. 3-6225

CANNED FISH
Tuna, Salmon, Lobster
SARDINES
Imported and Domestic
Homemade, English Style
INDIVIDUAL PORK PIES
BIRDS EYE
Central Delicatessen
963 Farmington Avenue

Chez Hélène
Suits and Coats of Imported Fabrics
Dresses
Afternoon and sportswear
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

Save-A-Lot
West Hartford
Remember our West Hartford Branch store has the lovely new fashions you will want for College this fall.

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
COAL COKE OIL WOOD
Electric Furnace Gas Coal Stokers
OLD COMMONWEALTH LEHIGH ANTHRACITE
Stokers Oil Burners
291 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 15-W

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
PHONE 2060

MIDDLESEX FRUITERY
Better Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Fruit Drinks
Ice Cream Sundaes
At Our Fountain
191 Main Street Tel. 322

Get to Know
R. W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
305 Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 202 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 618 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8529

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

CLARA MAY DOWNEY'S SOUTHERN COOKING
WALTER WINCHELL says: "Flash! Clara May Downey is high priestess of Southern fried chicken!"
And Clara May Downey's refreshing hot weather salads are something to rave about, too.
Luncheon from 85c Dinner from $1.30
Two Dining Rooms—Man's Grill—Lounge
AIR CONDITIONED Closed on Sunday
OLNEY INN

Fifth Avenue Restaurant
200 FIFTH AVENUE
at 23rd Street
Gracious atmosphere and superior food conspire to make a perfect mid-day meal for you, your friends and business acquaintances.
Lunch served from 12 to 3 p. m. Closed Sat. and Sun.
"AIR CONDITIONED"

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

blue bowl RESTAURANT
Luncheon 35c-75 157 E. 49th St., N.Y.C.
Dinner .75-1.25 ELDORADO 5-8383
CLOSED SUNDAYS

When You Go Out For Dinner . . .
Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

REALLY HOME COOKED FOOD—STEAKS, CHICKEN, LOBSTER
FAMOUS SKIPPER DOLLAR DINNERS
Ship Ahoy!
VISIT
The Skipper
17 East 48th St. • 160 East 48th St.
East of 5th Ave. East of Lexington
2:17 Closed Saturday and Sunday. 2:100 Open Sunday 1 P. M. Dinners $1.25

FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD?
Hearthstone's food and friendly air Make dining a real pleasure there.
Lunch from 65c, Dinner from $1.25
(Air-Conditioned)
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 48th ST. 302 EAST 24th ST.
Direct Service

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

RAINBOW TROUT ASPIC
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE
One Block East of Fifth Ave.
Phone 5PLaza 5-4626

Cafe Cortile
AIR CONDITIONED
37 W. 43 St. 36 W. 44 St.
Opp. Stern's
Afternoon Tea from 25c
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Avenue
One Block from Fifth Church

ZOE CHASE
EXCELLENT AMERICAN CUISINE
SHADY TREE GARDEN
115 East 60th East of Park Avenue
LUNCHEON From 70c Closed Sundays DINNER From $1.00

Jane Dawes' RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Saturday, Sunday Circle 7-0176

Eugenia Allen Cafeteria
8 WEST 49TH STREET at Radio City
APPETIZING LUNCHEON SERVED From 11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
DELICIOUS DINNER SERVED From 5 to 7:45 P. M.
Eugenia Allen, Mgr.

THE JUMBLE SHOP
28 West 8th Street
Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays GRamercy 7-2540

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries
Hot Breads
Luncheon 30c-$1.25 Dinner 60c-$1.35

HANS JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.
Made Famous by Its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods. Congenial Atmosphere. Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc.
Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

King Arthur • London Terrace RESTAURANTS
405 W. 52nd St. Near 8th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating guests. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte Breakfasts. Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly Circle 6-6000

GREAT NECK, N. Y.

Manion's Restaurant
Delicious Luncheon and Dinners
Tasty Sandwiches Homemade Pastry
38 MIDDLE NECK ROAD, GREAT NECK

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 15 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
Famous Since 1881
65c to $1.00

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-2210 2 p. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Monday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 5-6107

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1050 Chapel Street 6-5171

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, INC.
71 Elm Street 5-0746

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
863 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2180

Shop Here and Save
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
WITH THE SAVINGS BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Buettner's
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117
Better Furniture, Rugs and Carpets

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0355
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-8207. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

"Be smart about Clothes and Money"

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

Our Hosiery Department continues to carry good numbers in RAYON HOSIERY at prices that are reasonable.

First Quality Seamless "Barolon" 89c pair
First Quality Seamless "Barolon" Mesh 59c
First Quality Full Fashioned Chiffon weights 69c to 91c

FUR COATS
In our advance summer showing of furs
We have been For Experts Since 1897
Liebenthal
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Visit Our Linen Department
We now have a complete variety of table linens from which to choose. Our linen department is on the main floor.
The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2435

BALTIMORE

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE

Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
Catherine E. Lessner, Prop.
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 2883

BALTIMORE
PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Mimeographing
★
THE HANANCRAFT SHOP
2526 Boarman Avenue
Liberty 9273

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 564—Reg. No. 296

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

"Look Ahead"
Fur Event Now in Progress
• *Smartest Furs*
• *Exclusive Fashions*

W. M. WHITNEY & CO.
G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
88 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
FALL MILLINERY
Now on Display

BIRTHDAYS should be remembered
ANNIVERSARIES must be remembered with FLOWERS
Danker
131 NO. PEARL STREET PHONE 3-4356

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 8-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

Towne Stationery and Luncheonette
11 So. Grand Ave. Tel. Baldwin 0302, 0402
LUNCHEON SUGGESTIONS
We serve a quick light Breakfast remember
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM SERVED EXCLUSIVELY
At Towne's in Baldwin

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

K. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-6021 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAY-AWAY EVENT
This week select winter apparel for yourself on our Lay-Away Plan. For boys: leather jackets, corduroy short pants, fingertip coats. For girls: Angora coats, jackets, reversibles, leather sets. 20% down, budget the balance.

McLEAN'S

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41302 11 Chestnut St.

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 50 Walnut St.

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 9-3831. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4836. Hours: Daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Expert Permanents
Curls soft but firm—haircut easy to care for.
Dubonnet BEAUTY SALON
University 3780
269 Parkside Avenue

FLOWERS
Bouquets—Corsages—Decorations
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

Utica Flower Shop
Complete FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 3301
Utica at Elmwood
In the Heart of the West Side
ERCKERT'S ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

CORTLAND

Brookes of Cortland
MOVING • STORAGE
PACKING • SHIPPING
28 Church Street Tel. 1006
Agents for
Aero Mayflower Transit Co.

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
"GOLD CROSS" Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1057 Central Avenue

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Flushing 9-6000. Hours: 9 to 12 A. M. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

August Fur Event
Beautiful Fur Coats and Jackets at Spectacular Savings
We also carry the well-known Hollander Dyed Products

BLACHAS & MELLIDES
MASTER FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Third Floor

ARTHUR **BERGER** CLEANERS Inc.
H. ROSS Manager
FL. 9-0092
Draperies, Slip Covers, Curtains, Rugs
Cleaned to Your Satisfaction
DYEING—TAILORING—VALET SERVICE
FUR STORAGE—REPAIRING—WEAVING
Northern Blvd. at 165rd Street

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
150-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. IN. 3-4444 and 4443

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

LESLIE'S
Smart Summer
• DRESSES
• SUITS
• COATS
Continental Ave. corner Austin St.

FREEPORT

UNITED FOOD STORE
HERMAN REIMER, Prop.
BIRDS EYE
Groceries and Delicatessen
27 So. Main St. Call FREE. 913-923

Sea Breeze
OTTO KUNZ
Excellent Luncheons, Dinners
OPEN ALL YEAR
Phone Freeport 358 Foot of Miller Ave.

FREEPORT—Bellmore

VILLAGE PHARMACY
AUGUST FREITAG, Ph.G., Prop.
Bedford and Wilson Aves. Bellmore, N. Y.
Phone: WANTAGH 1329
HALLMARK GREETING CARDS for All Occasions
Cardani French Ice Cream and Milk Sherbets

GREAT NECK

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 8346-J. Hours: daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 8141—Floral Park 8618

GLOVE
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 3995

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Back-to-School Fashions

SUITS	COATS
HANDBAGS	SOX
HOSIERY	GLOVES
JEWELRY	BLOUSES
SWEATERS	SKIRTS
CORSETS	BRASSIERES

CAROL GREEN
80 S. Main St., Freeport
253 Fulton Ave., Hempstead

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 778

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

ITHACA

ROTHSCHILD'S
FUR LINED COATS
$39.95
It's going to be a cold winter this year with much walking, and few cars. Prepare for it now with a Rothschild's fur-lined coat. Smartly tailored of 100% wool, they're toast-warm with soft rabbit-lining zipped in. Without the lining they're perfect for year-round wear. In colors tan or brown—in sizes 12 to 18.

Complete Canning Supplies
Here you get the finest quality foods for your coupons.
ATWATERS'S
"everything to eat"

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6530
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

RUBIN'S
Paints and Hardware
Fertilizer and Seeds for your Victory Garden
Housefurnishings
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-9176

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
• JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
• ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
• ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
BILL JOHN SIOTEAS
15th Annual Fur Sale
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-3525

Crossword Quiz Answers

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Ja. 6-3600. Hours: 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all make radios. Written Guarantee
Pick-up and delivery anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call Expert Service
Manhattan 6-1380 Bridgeport 0-2000
Hanover 6-2020 Flushing 9-1000
Main Office and Laboratories
119-13 QUEENS BLVD. (90th Ave.)

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja. 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-60 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 6-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4350
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John L.
FRIS[illegible]TER
Complete INSURANCE Protection
Agents for
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-3070-3071

JAMESTOWN

NELSON'S DEPT. STORE
Can supply you with
Revlon
America's best loved Nail Enamel and Lipstick
Nail Enamel 60c Lipstick 60c and $1.00

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicits Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 No. Main Street Phone 6146

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street Phone 6888

MASON FRUIT JARS
79c dozen
quart size
•
BIGELOW'S BASEMENT

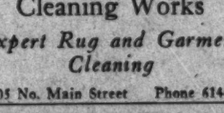
KENMORE

ALICE A. REIF
Ladies' Dresses
Hosiery
Lingerie
Sweaters Skirts
2102 Delaware Ave. De 8130

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

VIOLA STEVENS
Hats and Accessories
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
2328 Delaware Avenue

LARCHMONT


Gifts
Lottie C. Dillon
1990 PALMER AVENUE

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-3003

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Motor Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 weston Post Road Larchmont 2-2046

LYNBROOK

Merrick Beauty Shop
featuring
Rilling's Permanents
182 Merrick Road Lynbrook 3223

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
61 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

MAMARONECK

BAXTER'S
Hardware and Housewares
137 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephone Mamaroneck 12

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Beverly 7-6218 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YORK SHOE STORES
GOLD CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
12 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEWBURGH

Schoonmaker's
for all your family and home needs.
DEPARTMENT STORES
Newburgh Beacon

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0082. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SERVE YOUR COUNTRY! SERVE YOURSELF!
Conservation of fuel will be as important next winter as in the last. INSULATE this summer and have STORM SASHES fitted and ready to install.
Next winter your fuel savings will speed up the U. S. war machine and you'll save money and be more comfortable.
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

For the Duration:
DEPEND ON NEPTUNE
to solve your storage problems
With more people than ever before putting their furnishings in storage, Westchester continues to depend on Neptune's modern facilities. Standard rates. Estimates gladly given.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
New Rochelle 2-1300

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

I. B. COHEN
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
827 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

CHARLES LIBRETT HARDWARE
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443
184 Huguenot Street
(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

Kathryn Hayes
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-1660
58 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in aiding the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Main 4-0000 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologists

Bliss Bond 5-1514
1910 86th Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER

Printing
TH[illegible] PRESS
[illegible] Regent 4-0000
[illegible] N. Y.

Acme Employment Agency
5002 NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Reformed Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

Borough of Manhattan

HEATING STOVES
EDWIN JACKSON, INC.
175 East 60th Street
New York, New York
REgent 4-0864

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork and Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th Sts. Ed. 4-8396

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

NIAGARA FALLS

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Silverware—Radios
Electrical Appliances
Parker VACUMATIC
Tel. 2-5885 126 Falls Street

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-0300
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2838

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
139 14th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1988

PORT CHESTER

George A. Naef, Prop.
Groceries Fruits
Vegetables Meats
Poultry
44 South Regent Street
Phone Port Chester 1707 Free Del. Service

ALL WOOL
Broadloom Carpets
from famous makers including Bigelow and Alexander Smith
JOSEPH **TUNICK** SONS
PORT CHESTER 1500

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3407

POUGHKEEPSIE

Delicious Pies
Fresh Blueberry and Cherry Enough Said
THERESA BAKE SHOP
275 Main Street—Near Market

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 8200 No. Cedar 85 Phone 198

Mid-Season
FUR Coat Event
Wallace's Fashion Floor
WALLACE CO.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued from previous page)

LUCKEY'S AUGUST SHOWING OF FURNITURE WITH A FUTURE

What is "furniture with a future"? It's the kind of furniture that is a classic; timeless and beautiful in design. It is functional and handsome . . . the kind you buy piece by piece or en suite. It is the kind of furniture you can buy now for your three-room apartment and transfer years from now to a new house. It is the kind of furniture you'll see at

LUCKEY'S

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'

Ask About Our Budget Plan

223-46 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2113

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Confidential Charge Accounts

Fishman's — We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-03 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-2235

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-6152, 9:30 to 13 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'

Ask About Our Budget Plan

134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Avenue

★LIPSCHUTZ★
Stationers
Books, Typewriter Repairs and Rentals — Greeting Cards
114-10 Jamaica Ave. CL. 3-9067

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

Virginia 7-1380

HARRY MALONE
HABERDASHER
Manhattan Shirts
Reis and Munsing Underwear
Fownes Gloves
80-37 Jamaica Avenue
(Opposite Leader Observer)

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6605-R, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. Main 83
Established 1807. Seventy-six years of reliable insurance protection and service by companies of proven financial integrity.

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
71 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 91
We have been Serving the Public for 30 years

20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING
East Side Auto Parts
New and used replacement parts
545 Broadway, Monroe 6930

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3182 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WESHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8562
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

SCARSDALE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2720
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name.

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
Children's Wear
CHAS. HOLTZMANN & SON
INC.
Clothiers and Furnishers
280 STATE STREET
Sport Coats, $14.95 to $25
Slacks, $4.50 and up

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

ST. ALBANS

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O'MALLEY'S
Hotel Syracuse
★
New Fall Styles—Smart Fashions for Women and Misses

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Henry P. Hallenbeck, Inc.
GROCERIES and MEATS
Dependable Service Always
239-43 South Ave. Tel. 5-3151—5-3154
We Deliver

UTICA

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2163

Gifts — Leather Goods — Books — Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 626 EAGLE ST.

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 49 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3171

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

INSURANCE
Fire - Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 804 Residence 844

WATERTOWN

It's a Wise Girl Who Takes the
SPORTS SHOP VIEW
of College-Going Fundamentals

"Down to fundamentals," the wartime rule in college fashions, has ALWAYS been the rule in Empsall's Sports Shop.

Empsall's

100% Equipped One-Stop Service for Your Car Any Make
GOODRICH MOTORS, Inc.
Ph. 871-878 302 N. Massey Street
Phone 849 419 Clay Street

MISS WILFREDA'S
Beauty Salon

FREDERICS PERMANENTS
Perfect Service in Quiet Comfort
Wilfreda Irene Munk

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Gladstone 1021. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Select Your Fur Coat Now
While you can get best choice at present advantageous prices.
Put your savings into War Bonds. A small deposit reserves your coat until winter.
Projansky's
Furriers and Tailors to Gentlewomen
146 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 1129

Hardware — Lighting Fixtures
Paints and Varnishes — Linoleums
Housewares — Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Meyer Gordon, Inc.
DIAMONDS—JEWELRY—GIFTS
116 Mamaroneck Avenue
In White Plains Since 1904
Tel. White Plains 2839

CLEARANCE!
Women's Stylette Shoes
$4.95 Regularly to $7.95
D. J. Murphy
In Stone's Clothes Shop
120 MAIN STREET W. P. 1270

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
SPECIALIZED SERVICE
CAMP
Agency for Camp Corsets
22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4004

Flowers for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains {6330 6331
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
99 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

Carhart Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving to Suit the Individual
Medium Prices
Telephone White Plains 3822
277 Mamaroneck Avenue

A Complete Selection of
FAMOUS GARTNER SWIM TRUNKS
for men, boys and girls, $1.95 to $5
Stone's
"Authorized Agency for Camp Sloan"
120 MAIN STREET W. P. 1270

Commadine
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 5-6340
52 Lawrence Street

De Roberts
Air Conditioned
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Main Operators Only
47 Main Street at Tel. YON. 5-8838
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Switzerland has marked the 652nd anniversary of the founding of its democracy with two semi-postals, and the 30th anniversary of a trans-Alpine air flight with an airmail stamp. All three stamps recently reached this country.

The semi-postals commemorate the meeting of three delegates of the forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden on Aug. 1, 1291, when their oath formed and united them in a league to oppose the tyranny of the Hapsburgs. A 10-plus-10 centime value depicts a general of the village of Intragna, with its famous frescoed parish church. The second is a 20-plus-10 centime value in brick red which portrays the Bundeshaus or Parliament Building in Berne.

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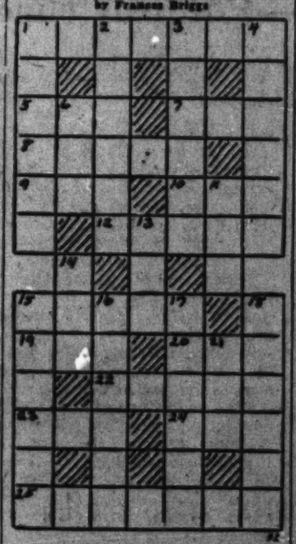
Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is second largest city in State of New York?
5—The mind is said to have a thousand what (sing.)?
7—Japanese sash.
8—What is Jussi Bjoerling's singing voice?
10—Mountain subdivision.
12—Ocean: old word. (var.).
13—Who was a Hebrew prophet of Old Testament times?
15—What hero of a Trowbridge poem is the son of a farmer, not fourteen?
19—Switzerland's capital city is on what river?
20—Man's name.
22—What is a city of Michigan on St. Joseph River?
24—What is a common gamble of Tibet?
25—To be shameful.
26—Opinions are what?

Down

1—The topmost cloak is what?
2—In what languages is "Carmen" generally sung?
3—Paula Dingada is capital of what Peruvian Islands?
4—Who is Vicar of Wakefield's eldest daughter?
6—Affirmative vote.
11—What is the color of Arcadian wear?
14—What is gas?
16—What is Grimm's title?
18—City of Saskatoon, India, is on what river?
16—What Yardi sports is adapted from a Yorkshire dance?
17—What was Long Meadow's first name?
18—Those who hold fanatically are called what?
23—Hawaiian pastoral.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

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Just for Fun— —Bill O'Malley

"Do you have a minute, Willie—er-er-r I mean Mr. Brown?"

A Verse for Today . . .

The salvation of the righteous is of the LORD: *he is their strength in the time of trouble.*—Ps. 37:39

Strings Around Necks

This summer, as usual, "drives" are on here and there to start a mass movement among men working in offices to adopt comfortable clothes. Principal object of the present drives is to free perspiring men from their collars and ties, since coats in offices have been pretty well abandoned.

It is quite certain that if we could once get away from the custom of tying a string around our neck every morning we could realize how ridiculous it is—and we would no more come back to it than we would go back to knee-length pants. The wearing of wigs, big shoe-buckles, stocks and ruffles gradually gave way to more simple and comfortable ways of dressing, and neckties should be the next to go.—Pathfinder.

In Lighter Vein

To Be Exact

Lady: "Are you children twins?"
Children: "No."
Lady: "But you are the same size and look alike. How old are you?"
Children: "Nine."
Lady: "There. What did I tell you? You're twins."
Children: "Oh, no, we aren't. We're two-thirds of triplets."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

But No Farmer

"Farmer Blunt," asked the college student who was working as a farmhand during his vacation, "do you think I'll ever become a successful agriculturist?"

"We-e-ll, you may," doubtfully replied Farmer Blunt, "but you'll never be a farmer!"—Country Gentleman.

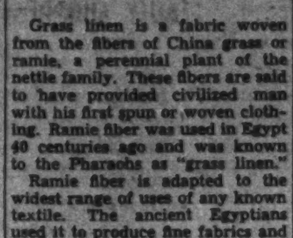
Did You Ever Wonder

What Grass Linen Is?

Grass linen is a fabric woven from the fibers of China grass or ramie, a perennial plant of the nettle family. These fibers are said to have provided civilized man with his first spun or woven clothing. Ramie fiber was used in Egypt 40 centuries ago and was known to the Pharaohs as "grass linen."

Ramie fiber is adapted to the widest range of uses of any known textile. The ancient Egyptians used it to produce fine fabrics and mummy wrappings. In modern times it has been widely used in the manufacture of gas mantles, and in upholstery, curtains, and laces. In Japan, airplane cloth is made of hand-spun and hand-woven ramie fiber. Parachutes of ramie are half as bulky but four times as strong as ordinary parachute cloth. The paper currency of France has for years been made of ramie. Sails made of this fiber are said to outlive the weavers. The fiber also is useful in the manufacture of guncotton, T. N. T., and other explosives. Other products of this versatile textile include stockings, underwear, sheets, carpets, fishing nets, and artificial silk goods.

The fiber is very handsome, often being designated as "vegetable silk." Ramie fibers are the longest vegetable fibers known. They do not mildew, are least affected by moisture, do not stretch or shrink, have eight times the tensile strength of cotton (three times that of linen), are unaffected by oils and greases, are mothproof, and wash and take dyes better than cotton.



Fibers of flax, from which real linen is made, and of ramie, from which "grass linen" is made.

Why, then, isn't ramie fiber more generally used in the United States? The answer lies in the cost of processing the fiber. In China and Japan, natives stand waist deep in water rubbing the ramie fibers between the palms of their hands to remove the fiber from the long stalks. For this work the natives receive eight cents a day. So far, no manufacturing process has been developed that would make ramie cultivation in this country pay, at American wage scales.

Recent experiments, however, are said to indicate that it may be possible to harvest and decorticate ramie fiber mechanically at a cost of only two cents a pound. If this can be demonstrated, we may soon see a veritable "grass linen era," and welcome it.—W. P. Keasbey.

Quotation

To watch the corn grow, and the blossoms set; to draw hard breath over plowshare or spade; to read, to think, to love, to hope, to pray—these are the things that make men happy.

—JOHN RUSKIN

Mothers Invited to See Sons Get Wings

Emporia, Kansas

A local mother was busily preparing for a trip to Pampa, Texas, to see her son, a student at the Army Air School, get his wings.

That, perhaps, is not an unusual thing these days but unusual is the fact that the enterprising Chamber of Commerce of that community writes to the mothers of prospective graduates and extends a cordial invitation to them to come and see their sons receive this most cherished possession. They are informed that a room will be reserved for them along with every other possible convenience.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Salt is cheap and unrationed. Take a grain of it with every war rumor you hear.

Punch: It is pointed out that a shortage of material may delay the work of repainting park seats when peace comes. Suit-cleaning firms must just be patient.

St. Louis Star-Times: "Postwar books will be printed on edible paper," predicts a plastics engineer. Good! By eating the pages as we read them, we won't lose our place when we lay the book aside.

NEWS ITEM—RESTAURANT TABLE CLOTHS HAVE BEEN TAKING A TERRIBLE BEATING BY THE AMATEUR MAP MAKERS

NOW IF PATTON WOULD MOVE UP HERE AND OUTFLANK THE NAZIS AT MT ETNA---
GENTLEMEN, MAY I SUGGEST--
MIND IF WE USE YOUR TABLE? YOU KNOW THE RUSSIAN FRONT IS OVER 2000 MILES LONG
WOULD YOU JUST AS SOON PLAY "COMMANDO" OR "PLANE-SPOTTING"?
I USE BLACK TABLE CLOTHS-- THEY USE WHITE PENCILS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*You Know How It Is . . .*

By Le Pelley

I THOUGHT YOU WOULD BE OVER LAST NIGHT-- I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT WANT TO GO CAMPING AGAIN!
OH--ER-- I DID-- BUT I HAD SOME WORK TO DO--
I WAITED AND WAITED!
YOU COULD HAVE GONE WITHOUT ME
IF YOU WANTED TO GO CAMPING SO BADLY, WHY DIDN'T YOU GO ALONE??!
OH.. YOU KNOW HOW IT IS... I JUST GOT INTO SOMETHING..
I JUST GOT INTO A NICE SOFT BED... THAT'S WHAT I GOT INTO--

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ol' Jerrys a Good Sport*

By Rodgers

Ol' Jerry may be hard to convince but he doesn't mind admitting when he's been wrong.
Today he said, "Here are two bones I've been saving for something special. Let's celebrate your success with the crows."
"But they may still come back," I reminded him--
"Even if they do, there hasn't been a crow around for three whole days and that's a record, so let's celebrate while we can!"
Needless to say, that suited me!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The New Champ*

By The Hagers

I saw Speed Scoter's broad beak curl. "A back-stroke race, Bud, with a girl?"
Claudette's eyes flashed. "You're right," said she. "If you need lessons, just watch me."
They started with a burst of speed, And soon Claudette was in the lead.
"Alongside Claudette, Speed's a dud. That girl is champ of champs!" cried Bud.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Manpower Peace Scare

There is growing evidence America is entering a new phase of its manpower problem. Failure to meet aircraft schedules is blamed on shortages of workers; confused heralding of the drafting of fathers is laid to an intensification of the manpower shortage; churches are asked to recruit more women for factory work; and sentiment is growing that some law, perhaps the Austin-Wadsworth National Service Act, should be adopted by Congress to force people into war jobs.

This gives point to the question whether the present tendency isn't too much in the direction of trying to do by compulsion that which might better be accomplished by attacking very apparent causes.

To be specific, let us examine the West Coast aircraft situation, which is currently pointed out as the most dramatic example of the national problem. First, it needs to be denied there has been any severe drop in production. Current manufacturing is above 7,000 planes a month. However, production has not progressed in precise step with the top schedules set by the War Production Board, which call for 10,000 planes a month by the end of the year. There are several reasons for this failure to meet schedules aside from manpower—changes in design, the trend to larger, slower-to-build bombers, to name two examples. However, let us hold the discussion to manpower.

At the Seattle Boeing factory, home of the Flying Fortress, we are told that in May 1,200 new people were hired, 1,600 were lost. Other plane plants offer similar arithmetic. This suggests the problem is not so much a supply of new workers (as the problem is usually pictured) as it is one of retaining them once on the payroll.

Why do they leave? One reason cited is that near-by shipyards offer from 10 to 30 cents more an hour for comparable skills. Why should this be, and would a national service law prevent workers from finding a way to the higher pay when the "manpower freeze" order already in effect fails to do so?

Another reason they leave some plants lies in poor housing, inadequate transportation or unhappy working conditions. Some complain they find their time poorly used. Some of these reasons might be grouped under the heading, "Failure of Management."

Others object to union domination, the levying of excessive entrance fees, or dues, or other controls by organizers.

Then, there are the widely reported community failures, not providing proper care for children during working hours, failure to keep stores open for those working six or seven full days.

Superimposed upon these and gaining daily in seriousness is the "peace scare." Probably most war workers feel that a sudden peace would leave them in varying degrees of trouble.

Some people would have the Government offset the "peace scare" by assuring a tapering off of war-contract cancellations, when peace comes. Others suggest guaranteed employment during the postwar reconversion period. Still others propose liberal severance pay.

All this opens immense areas for discussion, and sharpens the conclusion that merely to adopt a national service law would not still the fears and answer the questions that presently cause shortages, uneasiness and movement in the working ranks.

It is still a problem for intelligent action rather than blunt compulsion.

Mickey Mouse Goes to School

Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and Popeye are safely ensconced as part of the American scene. Walt Disney's announcement that he is planning a series of films to educate the illiterate is of more than passing interest. Administrators and teachers know that the techniques of education are still in an experimental stage. With Mickey Mouse as a motivating interest, perhaps the ABC's will be learned more quickly.

Speaking on the "For This We Fight" program of the National Broadcasting Company, the "father" of the famous Mickey said: "There are 3,000,000 in the United States who cannot sign their names; there are 15,000,000 who cannot read a newspaper. We must teach illiterates to read and write . . . in as entertaining a way as possible."

In the past few years, both in print and on the screen in America, there have been an increasing number of experiments in the use of wholesome "funnies" as a form of education. Mickey Mouse should prove an honorable addition to these.

Quebec and Kharkov

Whatever comfort the Axis may derive from the absence of Russian leaders from Allied conferences must be more than offset by the presence of Russian armies on three sides of Kharkov. What began as a limited summer counterstroke by the Russians has snowballed into their biggest offensive of the war.

Along the entire front the Russian armies are attacking. And at the center, around Kharkov, they are sweeping the Germans back in fighting that Berlin admits is unprecedented for ferocity.

The fall of Kharkov seems definitely on the schedule now. And with that must almost certainly come a general retirement of German forces to the Dnieper River. The Germans do not seem able, or at any rate willing, to throw in sufficient reserves to stem the Slavic tide.

There is a possibility that the enemy withdrawals are calculated to consume Russian energies in pursuit over vast stretches of territory. A successful disengagement of the bulk of German forces could leave the Russian armies facing a great empty territory, with problems of transport and supply to solve before the enemy could be reached. This is a military possibility, if exceptionally heavy rear-guard action can be organized by the Germans. Maneuvers like this occurred in World War One.

But withdrawals do not win a war, especially when morale on the home front is part of the military problem. The news of the retreat in Russia provides German military spokesmen with nothing to offset their people's concern over the increasing Allied air threat.

Of course the fact remains that Premier Stalin is not on the way to Quebec. But that does not dispose of the question whether Marshal Stalin is not on the way to Berlin.

Labor's Divided House

The major obstacle to the return of John L. Lewis to the American Federation of Labor appears to be the difficult complication of rival labor unions working in the same industry. Obviously if there is to be one general organization, then it cannot have anywhere two competing unions. This is not an issue confined to the A. F. of L. and the United Mine Workers of Mr. Lewis. It is the main problem that keeps the American labor movement split three ways. The Congress of Industrial Organizations is equally tangled up in it. Now that Mr. Lewis has been rebuffed by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., there is no telling when a start will be made to narrow the conflicts.

Mr. Lewis has himself largely to thank for the decision of the Executive Council to take no action now and to make no recommendation to the next A. F. of L. convention on his application for readmission. Whenever a settlement of these jurisdictional rows has been up, he has stood for the merger first being put through, and afterward the working out of the jurisdictional overlappings. The A. F. of L. has always insisted, in line with its constitution, on settling these irregularities first, before uniting. Its position seems the more reasonable. If there is to be unity, its basis should be found before, not after.

Duplication of unions has been carried far and has become deep-seated. It began when the C. I. O. split off from the A. F. of L. This competition unquestionably quickened labor organization and brought many more workers into labor unions. As the original leader of the C. I. O., Mr. Lewis chiefly promoted the insurgency which has had many benefits for labor. Later he expanded his own union, through its unique catch-all branch, District 50, into some territories traditionally occupied by the A. F. of L., the Railroad Brotherhoods, and even the farmers. Then the C. I. O. set up a competing union of its own in the public utility field, and now Mr. Lewis is mixed up in a three-cornered struggle. Going it alone, he finds himself somewhat out on a limb.

The public watches this division with a measure of equanimity. Organized labor has not as yet shown such statesmanship as to remove all apprehension of a united labor movement's political power.

The Man on the Eight Twenty was grateful this morning for one unfounded ration rumor. His wife heard that men's clothing was to be rationed and rescued his pet hiking clothes from the Good Will bag.

The Bookshelf

How Modern War Is Fought

HOW THE ARMY FIGHTS, by Lowell M. Limpus (New York: Appleton-Century. $3), should be a boon to many persons. It does just what the title implies—shows the techniques of modern warfare, and draws heavily upon field manuals. It gives exactly what is taught at military colleges, covering many subjects, including Commandos, Combat Teams, Winged Warfare, Stopping the Blitz, and so forth.

The war has progressed since the book was written. The "moat" has been crossed, and Sicily is now in Allied hands, while the political, economic and military structure of Italy is wobbly. The United Nations military machine rolls on to victory.

To those who follow the day-by-day accounts of hostilities and to students who like to speak in army terms, such as "forward echelon" and "rear echelon," the book will be extremely useful.

It contains a vast deal of information. It corrects mistaken impressions. It upsets the newspaper cartographer's idea of a front line, for it shows that when armies fight on a thousand-mile front, they do not oppose each other in a solid line but, as it were, in a series of large dots, where units are grouped. There are sometimes spaces without troops, and these are the soft spots, through which each side seeks to penetrate.

The book pauses occasionally to analyze some specific bit of strategy or army tactics. It remarks upon such spectacular fighting as Rommel's drive toward Egypt. The author credits Rommel with cleverness (all military experts united on this) in his application of mobility.

One wonders sometimes if those who went all-out in their admiration for Rommel's cleverness were not, in some degree, victims of Goebbels's propaganda. Certainly when Montgomery shut off Rommel's supply line, and opened an offensive against him with superior, and not inferior, equipment, the "desert fox" showed a speed in reverse which was to say the least remarkable. Perhaps historians of a later day will put the Axis idol in his proper perspective.

Apart from incidents of this kind, this book will serve as an excellent primer to those who desire to know more about the organization of the army, and how it operates.

W. W. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

Venture and Security

The quest for security is the fundamental urge of the times and is a universal ailment. Essentially it is an attempt to escape from reality. It finds reflection in the "cradle to the grave" security plans, in deficit financing theories, the new debt philosophy, and in the vast array of Utopian schemes that are designed to provide shelter against the storms of life. This same craving found expression abroad in Fascism and Naziism. The Italians and Germans surrendered their freedom for an illusory security and military pageantry. But they were led into a war of aggression that threatened the very security of civilization. The downfall of Mussolini and the humiliation, defeat and disaster that has befallen Italy should be warning of the fate of a people that surrender their individual freedom to autocratic power.

With the crumbling of autocratic systems in Europe, it is timely to re-examine the fundamentals of the American system in which private initiative is the dominant force. Our private enterprise system is the survival of experiments in virtually all forms of endeavor, following thousands of years that mankind was struggling with nature to eke out a bare subsistence. It needs to be constantly corrected and modified as defects appear, but we should make corrections within its framework and not adopt policies that would undermine and eventually destroy it. Human nature being what it is . . . the release of individual energy under such a stimulus is the most creative force in the world.—*New England Letter of the First National Bank of Boston.*

It's Big, But Should It Be Magnified?

Hot Apple Pie at 2 a. m.

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

Once upon a time there was a person named Lolie B. Smith. I never knew her and can't tell you how she prospered, but I read a treatise she prepared on cookery which came to me through the Extension Service. Lolie's interest in good things to eat was of the calibrated sort—she was a penetrometer fiend, if you see what I mean. She was involved with heat units, conductivity of pots and pans, preheated ovens, and probably she got her Ph. D. and lived happily ever after.

One of her most complicated experiments was with apple pies. She baked apple pies with calculating laboratory analysis until her tabulated summary was astonishing if not exciting. She weighed each piece of dough, recorded the fruit content, measured the heat, noted the contributing conditions—and concluded in her analytical way just how a person should bake an apple pie to get out of it at the lowest economic bracket.

For all I know, Lolie may be a culinary genius—but I doubt it. I doubt if that sort of approach to the apple-pie question results in a high standard of performance. To me the price of an apple pie is of no consequence whatever; cheap or dear we must have them. Certain things in this world are intrinsically beyond the ordinary traffic of getting and spending. It is all very well to calculate exactly the cost of casting a motor block. Estimates on plumbing fixtures can be carried out to the last decimal. We can tell you to a penny what it costs us to raise potatoes. But if I ever catch my cook pausing to recapitulate the assets and liabilities of an apple pie, the resultant towdy-row will cause the neighbors to send for the police.

Fortunately for community quiet, my cook feels about the same way. Once a windy shower struck at 2 o'clock in the morning, and I went around in my slippers closing windows. This untimely exercise awakened my appetancy for apple pie—how or why I don't just know, but it did. So I pared and sliced apples until my cook came out to the kitchen to find what had become of me.

She looked over my shoulder and without a word reached out the doughboard and pulled open the flour bin. As she worked in some lard, I got a fire going and although it may vex Lolie B. Smith considerably to hear of it, we burned quite an armful of wood on that one pie. And while it was still hot we sat happily on two stools and ate the whole business. Of course, it was good. They were Gravensteins of good size, two days off the tree, and we piled them up high in the pan. The upper crust looped down like a tarpaulin on a hay rick, and my cook's private thumb-and-finger design around the edge was never more fetchingly arranged.

Craftsmen have filled our museums with magnificent and beautiful objects of art. But marble, canvas, pottery, wood, and metal was never cunningly contrived into more subtle loveliness than my cook slaps together briskly in a pie plate. When the top cover is pressed down, and she picks up the pie in one hand and a knife in the other, Poetry, Art, and Music might just as well pack up their skills and go home. Phidias, Keats, and Beethoven together couldn't turn out anything so wondrously precise as the holes on top—even with Lolie Smith to help them.

Such a monument of delight as we consumed that early morning undoubtedly cost us something—all considered. Apples have a price and so does firewood. Flour, sugar, lard, and time add up. The wear and tear on the rolling pin mustn't be neglected. But fie on any school of thought that bothers to look into such things. We eat apple pies because we like apple pies, and the computable values are beside the point. People like Lolie Smith might just as well accept that.

If the Extension Service is going to encourage further research in this direction, I suggest they spend their time on something less apple-pieish and more boiled-onionish. There must be a point in the scale of cookery below which it is safe for them to operate. I'm not just sure where it is, but I'd say it is safe for them to work on anything below gingerbread. We need no Lolie Smiths with their micrometers up here in this inviolable apple-pie zone.

Military Sunshine—Political Shadow

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

It is in an atmosphere of military sunshine darkened by a political shadow that the sixth personal, wartime conference between President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill begins.

The shadow is cast unrelentingly by the large vacant chair which gapes forlornly but still hopefully at the end of the council table. It bears a brightly embossed inscription, reading: "RESERVED FOR JOSEPH STALIN," and the welcome mat at its side has already been dusted off several times.

The continued absence is not careless or casual or capricious. It is apparently careful, deliberate, purposeful. The blame is by no means exclusively Russian. The responsibility must be about evenly divided, for the causes go back to the long prewar years when the Soviet Union was crudely barred from the collective counsels of Europe.

But wherever the major responsibility may lie, the fact remains that inability of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin to get together for a first-hand discussion of common problems reflects the greatest and most dangerous weakness in the armor of the Allied Nations. It compounds suspicion; it weakens unity; it precludes effective preparation for military and political developments.

That preparation, particularly in the form of a solid political understanding, becomes increasingly imperative as the Axis begins to reel under Allied blows.

London and Washington sponsor appeals to the Italian people to overthrow their leaders or to compel them to make peace. Moscow sponsors appeals to the German people to overthrow their leaders or compel them to make peace. Is the political strategy of the United Nations at all co-ordinated between the three Allied capitals? Regrettably, and dangerously, it is not.

The United States, Britain, and Russia probably have different interpretations as to how the terms of the Atlantic Charter can be applied to the Eastern frontiers of Europe. Are these issues to be resolved by pre-armistice agreement among the Allies or by post-armistice squabbling among the Allies?

Suppose Germany, faced with collapse on the home front, seeks to halt the war before it reaches her boundaries and offers "unconditional surrender." Have the Allies any agreed understanding on what kind of German government it can deal with? Have they any accepted plans for a common military occupation, or is there to be a mad dash by each army to get there first?

What conditions do the Allies propose to impose upon Germany for what period of time in order to promote the rebirth of a peaceful Germany?

Are Russia, Britain, China, and the United States anywhere near agreement on military measures to support the peace after the war?

The answer to all of these questions at this moment is regrettably, and dangerously, no.

Failure to begin a clear and frank discussion of these questions now is as dangerous to future security as failure to prepare against the oncoming war was dangerous when its outlines were plainly visible a few years ago.

Setting aside the decades of suspicion and hostility between Russia and the Western countries, why does Moscow continue so apparently determined to turn aside repeated Roosevelt-Churchill invitations?

Perhaps because Stalin believes that political aloofness on his part will exert the greatest possible military influence on Britain and America to open a second front on the European continent.

Perhaps because Stalin believes that the United States gives no assurance as to what it will do or support in Europe which the Senate cannot either amend or reverse. Thus he might feel that it would be unequal for Russia to give a binding commitment in return for an American intention which would be subject to withdrawal.

But these barriers are not insuperable and when an agreement is really wanted, it can be reached. Certainly Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt are not freezing out Mr. Stalin from the repeated conferences. Mr. Stalin still seems to be locking the door from inside.

If necessary, perhaps the next conference better be held in Moscow.

The Wide Horizon

On Being Frozen to the Job

By the Timekeeper

SOMEWHERE IN CALIFORNIA

The War Manpower Commission, in freezing civilian manpower to present jobs, requires that any worker applying for a new job must show a release from his former employer. And the former employer must have a manpower committee, usually composed of employer-employee representatives, to act on each case in the granting of a release. Should this committee decide that the man is needed at his his present place, it can refuse to release him. The man's only alternative is to appeal to the Area Manpower Commission representative.

Of course, the man can quit, but in that case he can't show a release to a future employer. Or he could "lay down on the job," as they say, or do something to make the company fire him. But that would be a black mark on his personnel record, which is highly undesirable.

So it appears that, whether you like it or not, whether it's right or wrong, another bureau in Washington has taken upon itself the power of telling each American worker whether he can go to a new job or stay where he is.

* * *

There are two sides to every question. Some will say, "Well, a man in the armed forces has no choice; why shouldn't the fighters behind the lines be under the same authority?" There are others who will say, "That may be true of the armed forces, but until both capital and labor are conscripted by act of Congress, what right has a Washington bureau to assume such absolute powers?"

The situation has evolved its predicaments already. Mr. A, at our war plant, filed his three-day notice of quitting. The committee promptly turned him down. Mr. A felt he wasn't cut out for trucking and handling heavy materials. He had been a white-collar man, and didn't think he could continue a heavy 12-hour day. When the notice came that he couldn't leave, he quit. I haven't heard how he fared trying to get a job without a release.

Mr. B was the belligerent type. A good worker in the machine shop, he yearned for his old life as a painter. The company had no openings in the paint shop. He found a good opportunity in another company and applied for his release. He was turned down because the committee of his fellow workers and the employer members didn't want to lose him. So he staged a one-man sitdown strike. The foreman bawled him out. Then B demanded: "Well, why don't you fire me?" The foreman replied he couldn't; he was frozen to his job. So Mr. B said, "Well, what if I spoil a bunch of these exhaust manifolds?" The foreman answered, "You do that and you'll get arrested for sabotage." So B went home and the matter is still pending.

* * *

Mr. C tried for five years to get a Civil Service job. At last they called him. He applied for his release and was turned down. The Civil Service people wrote the company, a letter telling them to release that man. The personnel manager of our plant went to the Manpower Commission who told him the Civil Service people had "a lot of nerve" trying to proselyte labor.

A cannery tried the same stunt in behalf of a woman who had been its supervisor for years. They begged her to come back, and wrote a letter to our personnel manager telling him to release her at once as the canning business needed every skilled worker it could get. That letter also went to the War Manpower Commission, who promised to go after the cannery for pirating labor.

High-school girls working in canneries under special work permits are frozen. If a girl who, say, is a good chemist, had a good opening in her future line of work, she might be frozen to her job because the cannery wouldn't want to lose any labor.

From what I have been able to gather, the consensus among the men at our plant is that if a man wants to quit, let him quit. If he can be more useful somewhere else, he should go. And if he's not good enough for his job, he's like a rotten apple in a box: he'll spoil others. But obviously some sort of curb on labor turnover in wartime seems necessary.

From Yesterday for Today

To commune with the wisest and the greatest men. To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

From the People

The only right to govern is an express grant of power from the people.—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

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